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The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

'Tis Seventeen Years Ago

Ten Per Cent on Income Tax

Journey in Jungle After Crash

Art of Family Happiness

What To Do With Our Wheat

Foreign Affairs on Campus

THE anniversary of the American declaration of war on Germany—seventeen years ago yesterday—has passed, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. Nobody seemed to care. One editorial in the New York Herald Tribune was all that I noticed. Nevertheless I think it furnishes a suitable subject for meditation. The United States was drawn in against its will. What steps are being taken to stand apart—in the fullest possible sense, financially, commercially, as well as militarily—from any new struggle? There are now, it seems, two schools of thought. One holds that some kind of commitment to chastise—or at least contemplate the chastisement of—treaty-breakers would keep the nations in order. The other holds that a concerted boycott by Great Britain and the United States of all belligerents would make hostilities almost impossible.

* * *

As a taxpayer—and who is not?—I have been trying to figure out exactly what is meant by a 10 per cent increase, voted in the Senate Committee, and, if accepted by the two Houses, to be applied as an emergency measure for one year. Not easy. Take gross income, deduct various rebates, then lop 10 per cent (not add) off the net amount if earned, then count 4 per cent as the basic tax, and afterwards graduated surtaxes, and finally augment the total by ten per cent. All that remains is to pay up pleasantly.

* * *

There's a fine story from Colombia of human endurance—and of human kindliness too—in the adventures of Newton Marshall, who crashed, with others, in the jungle. It was twelve days, foodless, before he left the wreck of the plane; and then for three days and nights he wandered in search of help. He encountered some Indians, who at first were timid, but when they understood his signs they took him to a tiny settlement. Then seven days' journey in a litter. Further travels on horseback. Happily, at the end, comfort and civilization again. What a thrilling tale!

* * *

I'm sure the 200 autobiographies of students at Cornell University are absorbing. Everybody, it's said, has in his own experiences the material of at least one book. These "lives" have been analyzed to ascertain what makes for agreeable family life. As is not surprising, residents of the countryside or the small town are, on the whole, happier than residents of large towns. Moderate means are, from this viewpoint, better than large means. (But what are moderate means?) Parents should try to be on the educational level of their children. (That's useful for home lessons!) Neither parent should dominate. There should be a minimum of discipline. Meals should be eaten together, birthdays celebrated, relatives and friends entertained. Parents and children should have the same pursuits and interests. Above all—and this sums it up—there should be affection and coöperation.

* * *

What shall we do with our wheat? That is perhaps the most vital economic question facing the world today. If we could only settle the wheat problem, other problems would settle themselves. There's too much wheat. The extreme of plenty has touched the extreme of poverty. Now the World Wheat Advisory Commission, sitting in Rome, answers: Feed it to hogs and cattle. Don't turn it into bread but into meat. Much low-grade grain would be removed from the market. Sounds simple. Rather suspiciously simple. Ah, I forgot to say that the wheat is to be chemically treated to make it uneatable for human beings. Seems hard on the animals deliberately to make their food unpalatable.

* * *

Greetings to the students from the Middle West states who are attending a conference on international relations at Grinnell, Iowa. I know Grinnell and its campus. I know these students who are discussing foreign affairs and helping to shape an enlightened policy for America. They must not, of course, fall into the mistake of beliving they necessarily and easily understand the very complicated questions which are often misrepresented not only by propaganda but by the prevalent ideology. Let us take care lest we repeat shibboleths. Let us reëxamine, in the light of experience, even our most cherished diplomatic doctrines. Not only revision of treaties, but revision of thought.

* * *

Getting acquainted. Congressmen (with their wives) are, under the personal guidance of Sol Bloom, and at their own expense, looking at New York. Looking at the subjects of their legislation. Such as the Stock Exchange. The Federal Reserve Bank. Liberty. Let them take a lingering look at Liberty.

Disarmament Conference Set May 23

United States Declines to Commit Itself on Guarantees

Davis Tells Simon

President Roosevelt Keeps Plans Up His Sleeve, If Present Efforts Fail

The date of May 23 has been set by French and British negotiators for the general Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Norman H. Davis talks with Sir John Simon in London, and rumor has it that he makes it clear the United States will not make any advance guarantees in the arms limitation matter.

Europe is especially interested in what amounts to active participation by the United States in the disarmament question.

But Secretary of State Hull hastens to say that there's no significance in Mr. Davis's chats at London. He says they're "officially private."

It's known that President Roosevelt has some ideas up his diplomatic sleeve, if all else fails.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 7—Agreement on May 23 as the most propitious date for reconvening of the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference was reached by M. Louis Barthou and Mr. Arthur Henderson, in their conversation here today.

The French Government feels that time will be required to complete current negotiations with Britain on the guarantees of execution, it is stated in official circles. Furthermore, M. Barthou has trips scheduled this month to Warsaw and Prague, while the Roumanian Foreign Minister is expected to visit Paris in a few weeks' time.

Thus it is hoped here that the Conference Bureau at its meeting April 10 will agree to postpone the general meeting until May when France feels the time will have arrived to make a final decision on the armament question. The movement is growing in favor of concluding a modest convention limiting arms at the existing levels and granting some rearmament to the Reich in exchange for guarantees of execution, with the provision that a second convention in a few years will begin the actual reduction of armaments, if circumstances permit.

Roosevelt May Offer Old Nonaggression Pledge in Emergency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Behind the scenes, the American Government is watching the week-end's disarmament developments with more attention than for some time. Some kind of a climax, favorable or otherwise, is believed to be approaching in the long drawn-out struggle for a limitation treaty.

And if a final breakdown in the European negotiations should come, President Roosevelt is believed to have up his sleeve his former proposal for a nonaggression pledge, together with a vague scheme for percentage reduction of armaments. These plans, on the surface, seem to add little to past—and interminable—negotiations. But, in the circumstances of a breakdown, it is considered they might offer a last shelter in the storm.

But Washington is in no position to make any additional offer of coöperation in applying sanctions to a treaty violator, if such guarantee is necessary to bring French agreement to British plans for coaxing Germany into a treaty.

The offer made by Mr. Norman H. Davis last spring still stands. It chiefly embodies consultation with the powers in the event of a threat to peace or armament limitation, although this guarantee cannot be made very specific.

Mr. Davis, however, is making no new offers in London this week-end, nor is he an active intermediary for the American government. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was

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Things Present

Have you ever fallen into the hands of a loan shark? Then, perhaps, you have learned your lesson. Others might well read today's installment of the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

The Industrial Disputes Bill (the so-called Wagner Bill) is debated today on the Editorial Page. While on the back page, study the "Ten Auto Commandments," one of the Letters to the Monitor.

The World News Map summarizes the important events of the week each Saturday. Daily Features Page.

After reading "The Wonders of Carlsbad Cavern," on the Home Forum Page, you may decide to include New Mexico on your summer vacation itinerary.

Interested in fine china? See the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the weekly "Intimate Message From Washington," the Children's Page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Consumer Comes Into Estate In New Federal Effort To Prevent Profiteering

Faster Machinery Devised to Safeguard Rights of Remembered Man No. 1—Experimental Councils to Be Established in 112 Counties

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7 — While Congress, with unwonted Saturday zeal, plugged away at important hearings, and the long arm of Government reached out to Shanghai, to Istanbul and to Berlin with sensational acts or reports, the American consumer—Remembered Man Number 1—got his biggest break to date.

For the first time in history, a nation-wide price reporting service to protect the consumer against profiteering boosts in prices under the NRA or AAA was actually put into operation. The National Emergency Council, through Mr. Frank C. Walker, its secretary, announced the new machinery.

Experimental local county consumers' counsels to function as a part of the National Emergency Council were authorized for 112 counties, and plans were laid to bring the total up to 200 when organization is completed.

* * *

Coördinating Agency: At the same time, Mr. Walker announced the formation of a Consumers' Division of the NEC here in Washington to act as a coördinating agency to aid the NRA and the AAA in the handling of consumers' problems. The staff of the new division will be headed by Mr. Dexter M. Keezer, who will also continue for the present his duties with the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA. Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, as adviser on consumer problems, will have general supervision of the new division.

In its new drive to get a fair deal for the consumer, the Administration will rely chiefly on public opinion, but the road to responsibility for correcting injustices will be more direct.

In cases where codes specify that price increases shall not be greater than increased labor costs, complaints of profiteering will go to the Compliance Division of the NRA for action, but in many cases the only recourse will be to public opinion, aroused by gross injustices relayed from the community to Washington.

Heretofore the Government's price-reporting machinery has afforded only a limited list of food prices.

* * *

Wide Representation: City as well as rural consumers will be represented on the county councils which average seven members. "If the councils, whose members are to serve on a voluntary basis, perform an effective service, the number will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Drivers of Taxis Report Inroads By 'Loanshark' Group

Four Appear Against One Defendant With Charge of Extortion

Loan sharks are impatiently ready to prey upon the small wage-earner, if the small loan law, unchanged since 1916, can be broken down, Mr. Earl E. Davidson, supervisor of small loans, revealed yesterday.

To support his revelation Mr. Davidson said that within the last year he has obtained four convictions for operations by unlicensed lenders in Massachusetts.

The last of these convictions was obtained yesterday, when Judge Sullivan in the Dorchester District Court fined Solomon Levine of Roxbury $25 each on four different counts. The case was the result of a complaint made by the Independent Taxi Association, who claimed that they had been solicited at different times by Levine.

Mr. Davidson explained that four taxi drivers appeared as witnesses against the defendant.

"Judge Sullivan," he said, "stated that he was particularly impressed by the story of the first witness—a taxi driver who had signed a note for $120; had received $100 from Levine and after having, as he thought, paid off the loan and destroyed his receipts, he had received demand for payment of the note from Attorney Maurice P. Neizman. 24 School Street, Boston, in behalf of his client, to pay the entire amount of the note.

"This witness had gone to the attorney and produced Post Office money order receipts to show that there had been weekly payments of $5 each until the account had been paid.

"An additional sum was demanded only a few months ago by the attorney, and upon receipt of that demand the borrower had complained to the supervisor of small loan agencies.

"The cases of the other three witnesses, all taxi drivers, were of a similar nature and in violation of the small loan laws of Massachusetts as they now exist."

China's Famed Walls Used as Materials For Improved Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WUHU, China—Like scores of other city walls of medieval-modern China, the ancient brick and mud rampart of Wuhu, prosperous city of the lower Yangtze, is being demolished and will give way to a modern highway around the limits of the former walled town.

Decades ago the Wuhu wall lost its utility as protection against roving bandit raiders, and the city began to spill outside and spread toward the nearby Yangtze. Now from the North Gate to the West Gate the wall has already been leveled and its material has been used in building up-to-date paved streets, a great necessity in the lower Yangtze areas where the alluvial soil promptly churns up into fine mud after a little rain has fallen.

Using the new wall-constructed streets as basis, other smaller streets are being run out and thus whole new areas are brought into use.

One of the most notable instances of how demolition of a city wall has resulted in construction of a good road on its former site is in Shanghai, where the broad circular "Boulevard of the Two Republics" (China and France) runs around the former Chinese town of Shanghai, to the south of the foreign areas and skirting along the French Concession.

Texas Plans Fair In '36 to Observe Its Centennial

Legislature Names Board and Votes $100,000 Initial Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—After dallying with the idea for many years, Texas is really going to have a centennial celebration in 1936, commemorating the achievement of independence from Mexico.

A real "world" exposition, of such proportions as to invite visitors from other countries as well as from all parts of the United States, was authorized by the centennial measure enacted by the State Legislature at its recent special session.

An appropriation of $100,000 was made by the Legislature for the preliminary expenses to be incurred in preparation for the centennial. A commission of 36 men and women from all sections of the State, headed by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, was named in the bill.

Homes Are Shown to Be Happy As the Parents Make Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7—Thirteen elements in family relationships build successful family life, according to the study of the autobiographies of 200 students made recently at Cornell University in a research on family life. These autobiographies, assembled by Miss Mildred Thurow of the department of rural social organization of the college of agriculture, represent students from farm, village and city, their parents being from various walks of life and both native and foreign born. All were from families with both parents living with the children in a family relationship.

Chief among the elements conducive to a happy family life was lack of friction between the parents and between the parents and children. Families living in rural sections and small cities have less tension in them than families in medium-size and large cities. Families of moderate means, with the parents having joint control of the purse, are the best-adjusted ones.

Parents having little education are in more frequent conflict than those with more schooling. As the amount of tension between parents and between parents and children decreases, the confidence of the child in his mother and father increases, as does his satisfaction in the family.

In the 200 families studied there were only 16 cases of much-mother-dominance and 33 cases of much-father-dominance, with 150 cases in which neither parent dominated. In the cases with one parent greatly dominating there was always friction and unhappiness on the part of the children. Homes in which neither parent dominates much were considered the happiest by the children.

Agreement between parents on discipline and a minimum of parental discipline were found to contribute to happiness in the home. Homes with these qualities were those also containing the greatest "affection and coöperation." Other elements adding to the family happiness were having most of the meals together, celebrating birthdays and holidays as a family, entertaining relatives, chums, and family friends and having the parents attend social functions together.

Family council greatly increased family harmony and decreased the amount of parental disciple exercised. It also increased the confidence the children placed in the parents and the satisfaction the children felt in the home.

One of the greatest factors in avoiding friction between the children themselves was the parents' open expression of affection for the children and for each other. The children's affection for each other also increased greatly as the common interests of the family increased, the happiest families being those in which the children and the parents had some amusements and pursuits in common.

The majority of the families studied showed "medium happy relationships" between children. Those showing unhappy relationships were largely in homes in which there was also much friction between parents and between parents and children.

Public Rallied To Aid Schools During Crisis

Mrs. Roosevelt Joins in Plea for New Deal in Speech in Ohio

Favors Equal Salaries

Resolution Warns Nation of Danger to Youth Under Limited Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7—Every citizen in the United States was called upon to assume "personal responsibility" in keeping the schools open and effective by members of the Citizens' National Conference on the Crisis in Education, which held its closing meeting here last night.

Thousands packed the huge hall during the afternoon session to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hundreds more stood outside in a drizzling rain just to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor.

Mrs. Roosevelt pleaded for a new deal for the educators of the nation as well as equality for men and women teachers. She pleaded for the construction of simpler school houses and conservation of public money for payment of salaries and teachers and for the purchase of books and equipment.

Better Preparation Needed

Where husband and wife are teaching Mrs. Roosevelt conceded that one at the present might quit work until times again are normal, but, she said, "This is not a principle that we, as Americans, should agree to when normal times return."

Mrs. Roosevelt urged better preparation of teachers by spending more on their education, stating, "We are in a period of change in this country. It is the teacher that must understand that change and interpret it so as to be useful to the future of our country. If democracy is to succeed; if we are not to have dictatorship through fear, which has come to other countries, there are certain things the public must understand and control."

A resolution designed to center the attention of the United States on the "trembling structure of American public school education" was adopted following its reading by Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education in New York State.

Text of Resolution

The resolution said: "Three million, five hundred tnousand children of school age were on April 1 deprived of all schooling; 110,000 of these children had their educational opportunities taken away from them when more than 2000 rural schools failed to open in the fall of 1933.

Closing of 2600 schools at the end of December affected 140,000 children and 1,000,000 more were on April 1 forced to relinquish their

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Belltoppers as Aid to Statecraft Goal of London's Young Top-Hat Club

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Parliament here is being "high hatted" by some of its own members. The existence among certain M. P.'s of a Top-Hat Club, which aims at restoring the old tradition of "the top-hatted statesman," was disclosed recently.

The club, which has been meeting for nearly a year unknown to the outside world, has ritual as impressive as the hat it represents. When dining together members solemnly wear their "toppers" during the soup course, doffing them with the arrival of the fish. Whether they are allowed to carry on this custom at home is not known, but on Thursdays, it is reported, every member coming to Parliament must wear his top hat, on penalty of forfeiting his membership.

The club was originated among several of the newer members of the House of Commons and although its membership has steadily extended, it has come in for some good-natured chaff from members of longer experience in the House. One member, who first entered the House of Commons in 1891 when top hats were the custom among statesmen, declared that it was as well to hope to restore the red breeches of the French infantry.

"It is all very well," he said, "to have top hats for weddings, but we are supposed to be at work here. You never knew a working man in a top hat, did you?"

Mother Church Announces Christian Science Lecture

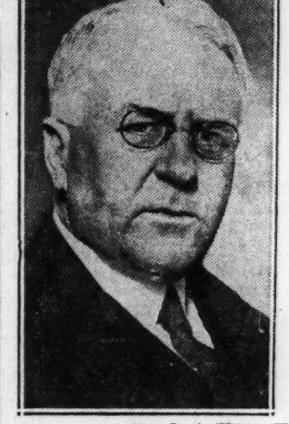
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Monday, April 9, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Assurance to a Troubled World." The lecturer, Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., of San Francisco, Calif., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

King Names 14 Senators

ROME, April 7 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel, acting upon the recommendation of Premier Mussolini, named 14 new Senators today from the ranks of Italy's notables.

Tax Jugglers Are Busy



Upper left—Rain News Service
Upper right (C)—Harris & Ewing
Bottom—Wide World

Leaders in Revenue Fight

Top, Left to Right — Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin; Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, Chairman Senate Finance Committee. Bottom — Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan.

American Despot Wirt Concludes, Waits to Pounce

Is Now Democratic and Modest, He Says, but Waiting His Chance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The so-called "radical" group in Washington is really a reactionary group that wants to take the United States back to the old deal of the Middle Ages and have an American Hitler in the offing ready to become a dictator when the right moment arrives, Dr. William A. Wirt, founder of the Committee for the Nation, asserts in the sixth and last installment of his 10,000-word memorandum made public today.

"Today the real movement in Washington is clear to anyone who will look," Dr. Wirt says. "No better statements of the situation can probably be made than those that General Johnson made at the recent code objectors' hearing: 'You hain't seen nothing yet.'

"I tell you that we are fighting a war. Billions in resources must be wasted and countless homes must be destroyed and millions of hearts must be broken because we are engaged in what is to him a glorious war. We are creating war heroes. The blue-eagle propaganda was in charge of newly created generals, colonels and majors in every community. All hail the approach of the American Hitler in the offing!

"Is our future American Hitler now in the limelight proclaiming that he is our dictator? No, indeed. He is now modest and democratic.

"He is watching the mob formation and saying to himself: 'They do not know that I am their leader. I will study their moods so that when the time is ripe I can catch their emotional fervor. Then they will ask me to be their leader. Thrice did the great Cæsar refuse the crown.'"

The United States should declare a second Independence Day and celebrate April 19, 1933, when the Government stopped pegging the gold value of the dollar in foreign exchange, as the date on which this country gained "independence from the depression caused by our failure to understand our money economy," Dr. Wirt declares.

The "great tragedy" of the situation is that while many leaders are urging a policy of continued deflation, "our Government expenditures must rise because of the additional burden placed upon government by the depression created by the very policies that we are advocating," he says.

"For four years during this depression our masses were stunned by the very enormity of their misery. They were praying for someone to save them.

"Well, the leaders did not do anything about it. As a result, the man-in-the-street is trying to do it with emotional fervor."

Strike Horizon Fails to Brighten Over New England

Union Leaders Hold Up Haverhill Shoe Work; Other Strikes Start

As expected, union representatives of striking shoe workers at Haverhill today refused to heed recommendations of the National Labor Board that the men go back to their jobs, and settlement of the dispute appeared no nearer. The workers had accepted a general agreement Tuesday night which would have reopened the shop doors for them under advantageous conditions. Unexpected disagreement over wages between union locals and employers, however, blocked what was announced as an immediate understanding.

A controversy between striking women and owners of the National Stay Company in Lynn appeared on the road to settlement today. Arrival yesterday of Miss Anna Weinstock, conciliator with the United States Department of Labor brought developments to a stage where a conference scheduled for today was expected to clear up the last disputed issues.

Strike clouds thickened over Connecticut today, the Associated Press reports. More than 1000 workers in four Hartford plants of the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company walked out yesterday. In East Hartford about 1400 workers in three aircraft plants planned to vote on whether to strike for higher wages. Other labor disputes involved the Cromwell Floral Establishment of A. N. Piesron, Inc., and the Belemose Corporation of Rocky Hill, rayon manufacturers.

At Fall River, Mass., the Algonquin Printing Company shut down yesterday after 450 workers walked out, due, it is said, to failure of the plant to put into effect decisions of the Regional Labor Board.

CCC Merit Awards Go to 179th Outfit

For outstanding work in Pachaug State Forest and coöperation with officers in keeping up their camp near Voluntown, Conn., the 179th Company of the Civilian Conservation Corps are to receive awards from Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner of the First Corps Area on Monday. They were adjudged the best of 125 companies working in the New England area.

To Lieut. Richard Ellington Hawes goes a gold medal for leading the winning company. Lieutenant Hawes won the Navy Cross for distinguished service during the S-51 submarine disaster. Silver buttons were won by lesser officers of the camp and all members get bronze buttons.

Six companies were chosen by local CCC boards and from these the winning company was chosen by First Corps officers on an inspection tour. Leadership and initiative, camp administration and work accomplished were the factors considered by the inspectors.

Tax Devisers Realize Cost Of New Deal

Upward Trend Is Evidence That Billions Must Be Paid For

Public Yet to Learn

Larger Inheritance Levy Is Also Favored—Increases Are Tentative

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7 — New Deal economics are centering congressional attention once more.

The Administration's gigantic spending program has stirred up the sluggish financial waters of the whole country with an inevitable backwash of politics and responsibilities that is just making itself felt in the capital.

The first concrete illustration of this is the dramatic acceptance in the Senate of an agreement for a 10 per cent blanket super tax on all income taxes for one year. While still in a tentative stage, this has been agreed upon by progressive Republican and Administration leaders. The House must still accept the radical proposal to put it into effect.

All Business Picks Up

The big drive to increase taxes coincides with reports from all parts of the country that wages and profits are picking up, and that business is being stirred from stagnancy by the extraordinary outflow of federal funds. The Senate's proposed tax increase is in a sense the first "installment payment" on the recovery program—1934 model which the Administration has already bought on credit, and installed in the American household.

The effect of the Administration's outpouring of funds has been further evidenced this week in reports of business recovery and the announcement that more money has been put in circulation than at any time in the past 14 years.

Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year, which ends next June 30, and which consequently has about three more months to run, has crossed the $5,000,000,000 mark for the first time since 1921. Of total expenditures thus far, nearly $3,000,000,000, or 60 per cent are classed as "emergency expenses."

Federal checks are descending like a blanket on farmers, civil works employees and workers on construction projects over the country. Retail trade has picked up as a concomitant of this program, and, in the opinion of Administration leaders, as a direct result of the huge financial distribution.

Tax Tendency Is Upward

As all the various facts juxtapose in the Senate the demand is for higher and higher taxes. The 10 per cent tax boost is the first illustration of the dominant financial fact in the nation's economic structure right now, that the country cannot spend billions of dollars for recovery items without eventually paying the bill. Many congressmen advocate paying the bill by further inflation; but just at present the emphasis is for increased income and estate taxes.

Politicians do not usually like to vote tax increases just before they come up for election. That explains the relatively higher tax proposals in the Senate where only a third of the members are up for reelection next fall; and in the House, where the entire membership faces the contest.

As the tax bill emerged from the House it carried provisions for an increase in federal revenue of only $258,000,000. The Senate Finance Committee boosted this to $330,000,000; since then the Senate has got hold of it, and have reached agreements for about doubling the original House proposals, with a tentative total now set at $500,000,000. All of the big Senate increases, accepted or rejected, are of the "soak the rich" variety, in bigger income or estate taxes.

Congress Backs Super-Tax

The 10 per cent one-year income tax increase will be proposed by Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan next week. It promises $55,000,000 increased taxes in one year. Under it, a man who normally would pay $100 tax, would add 10 per cent, and pay $110. The increase goes all up and down the line.

Except for minor charges, the La Follette amendment increasing estate taxes has also been accepted by the Administration leaders and is expected to yield $92,000,000 over and above the present estate tax yield. On certain phases of the La Follette amendment agreement must still be reached with Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee and Administration pilot in the tax contest.

Just what the House will do, if and when these increases are sent over to it, remains to be seen. Naturally, the members oppose bigger taxes just before appealing for votes; and the situation provides good ammunition for Republican antagonists who will point to the cost of the New Deal.

Even with the best of good fortune, the Democrats probably will lose 30 to 40 seats in the House, as the Roosevelt 1932 tidal wave ebbs from normally Republican districts. Accordingly, the House Democratic majority may yet prove a brake on the radical new Senate tax legislation.

Consumer Comes Into Estate In New Federal Effort To Prevent Profiteering

(Continued from Page 1)

be increased as rapidly as possible," Mr. Walker said. "If not, they will be discontinued. The councils will serve as two-way channels for purely factual economic information on the operations of the AAA and NRA. They will receive a series of bulletins from the Consumers' Division and will report to the division on local developments to consumers. As they become qualified and the necessity arises, they will aid in the local adjustment of consumers' price complaints by obtaining pertinent factual information."

Mr. Walker added that the NEC realizes it is traversing "untried and difficult ground," but local NEC directors throughout the country reported that they thought such a decentralized group would be valuable in developing the fullest potentialities of the recovery program for the consumer.

In Instanbul: The last link in the chain which is drawing Mr. Samuel Insull Sr. slowly back to the United States was forged today. A Presidential warrant was announced at the State Department and cabled to Istanbul for transmission to the Turkish Government, naming Mr. Burton Y. Berry, vice-consul at that city, as American agent to receive the surrender of Mr. Insull and conduct him to the United States.

The warrant was flown to the Caribbean, signed by the President, and is now in Turkish hands—by telegraph. Mr. Berry and the American Ambassador to the Sublime Porte have full authority to determine when and how they will bring Mr. Insull back. But this legal act apparently completes the long, slow process involved in returning for trial the Chicago financier. Washington believes it is the last chapter—before return to the United States.

There was not much elation in Government circles as the announcement was made. The fugitive hunt, which seemed zestful at first when Mr. Insull and his lawyers and his money were working at full pitch, has now turned to a sorry business for most officials. But they consider the purposes of justice must be served, and the protracted Odyssey draws finally to its close.

Of course, the capital is not even yet certain that its chain will actually draw Mr. Insull back to American shores, although every calculable element has been taken into consideration.

* * *

Black Tom and Diplomacy: The State Department is very wary today about the reports that Mr. Ernst Hanfstaengel, half-American Harvard-educated lieutenant of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, was involved in general sabotage plans in the United States prior to American entry into the World War. But the story is an important and relevant diplomatic fact. It connects with Washington's painstaking and hadly-successful efforts to get Germany to meet its payments, private and public, to the United States.

American-German relations, as everyone knows, have had their rocky moments since the National Socialist government came into power, but none have been more difficult than the debt negotiations. German re-acquisition at cut rates of its own bonds in New York, simultaneous with refusal to meet interest charges in full, caused the greatest official irritation.

Now that the Black Tom inquiry has been reopened, new charges against German agents are carefully guarded in official dossiers. Should American-German relations not take a turn for the better as a result of increasing Reich leniency in its attitude toward political and racial groups, and better offers on the money owed the United States it is felt that the Black Tom data may be brought out into the open. And then the sparks are expected to fly.

* * *

Silver: The third metropolis—after Istanbul and Berlin—to be involved in today's news from Washington is Shanghai, for Speaker Henry T. Rainey, in an extemporaneous addition to an address in Alexandria, Va., last night set the silver world rocking with these words:

"We are going to have a double standard. We will get it before long. We are going to store silver bars in the Treasury and issue silver certificates, just as we are now issuing gold certificates. Then we will not use silver as a medium of exchange, but silver certificates."

These remarks coincide with reports in Congress that silver advocates are about to start a new and more vigorous drive to improve the price of the white metal. The Dies bill is now before the Senate, ready to serve as a vehicle upon which more sweeping amendments could be grafted. If this is done, the whole financial position of the vast Chinese continent will be altered. According to silverites, purchasing power in the Orient will be enormously and advantageously enhanced.

All Set to Brighten Things Up a Bit

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Historian Depicts Colonial Times In New Jersey

Tells of Early Tariffs and Steady Drift of Trade to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 7—Perth Amboy and New Brunswick once dreamed seriously of rivaling New York City in ocean commerce, Dr. Wheaton J. Lane of Princeton University declared here today. Newark had navigation on Bound Creek.

The story was found in Dr. Lane's research into early Colonial and pre-Revolutionary records for today's session of the second annual New Jersey Historical Congress. Dr. Lane is a staff writer for the Princeton History of New Jersey, a 10-year undertaking now under way.

The Princeton historian painted a picture of virgin forests, fur traders and early plantation owners who pushed their holdings up the rivers and creeks of the Jersey coast. These streams then were much larger and deeper than they are today. So important were they as the sole means of transportation, bringing supplies to the new farms and carrying away their products, that every landing meant a country store or thriving young industrial center, Dr. Lane found.

However, he related, it was found that "the hinterland opened up by the Hudson was of far greater extent than that of the Raritan—and New York forged steadily ahead of its New Jersey rivals as a result.

Dr. Lane also recounted the results of the earliest application of the tariff fundamental as another factor which helped New York to gain the lead.

"Frequently it was enacted to promote local industry," he said, "but actually it diminished trade. Thus in 1678 a law prohibited transportation out of the province of New Jersey of all hides and tanned leather, and in 1694 came strict regulation on export of timber, planks and staves. In the following century export duties also were added intermittently on wheat.

"At times when the export tax on wheat was not levied, 40 boats might be seen loading at Perth Amboy. At other times trade would fall off so much that the Legislature would rescind its action."

British Columbia Raises Relief Allowance 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Recognizing the recent advance in the cost of living, the British Columbia government has raised its unemployment relief allowances for food by 10 per cent.

The standard scale up to now has been $9 a month for the first adult in a family, $3.50 for the second adult and $2.50 for each child. Forty per cent of the total is added for board, fuel and clothing.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). Rigoletto. 8.

Theaters

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Last day of this revival of Sigmund Romberg's colorful musical romance of Civil War days. 8:30.

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). A mystery melodrama by two dramatic critics who know all "the tricks of the trade." 8:30.

"SWEET BELLS JANGLED" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl in an unusual play based on a psychiatric case. Some people find it dry—others catch many glimpses of beauty beneath the surface. Last day. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"A Nous la Liberté"—a René Clair production. Also "Son of the White Mountains." 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10:01.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me." Fenway at 2:28, 5:01, 7:34, 10:07. Paramount at 9:10, 11:43 a. m., 2:16, 4:49, 7:22, 9:55.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 1:09, 3:42, 6:15, 8:48.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn as an untamed mountain girl in "Spitfire." Also a colored cartoon. 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:50, 7:28.

BOSTON—Stage revue, "Fifty Million Frenchmen." Screen feature, "The Ninth Guest." 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—Grace Hayes in person in "The New Revue." On the screen Al Jolson in "Wonder Bar"—another Warner Brothers attempt to outdo all previous screen musical comedy spectacles. 11:05 a. m., 1:47, 4:28, 7:26, 10:20.

STATE—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." Another "triangle" story with Miss Shearer as well groomed as usual. Also an excellent Walt Disney colored cartoon. "Funny Little Bunnies." 12:30, 2:45, 5:06, 7:25, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Riptide" is the screen feature here, too. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Other Events

ARENA—Army Day exercises arranged by the Military Order of the World War. Exhibition drills. Military bands. 2.

CITY CLUB—Boys' day. Movies. "Golden Harvest" and newsreel. 2:15.

DR. TEHYI HSIEH—Lectures under the auspices of the Beacon Club on "Peace and the Far Eastern Situation." Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:15.

SUNDAY

Music

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. Final concert of season. Jordan Hall. 3:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert by Marion Barker, violinist; Raymond Cook, pianist, and Eleanor Diemer, cellist. 8.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Baby Beavers at Work and Play," a talk, illustrated with movies, by Dr. William Tozier. 3 and 4.

ART MUSEUM—Children's lecture, "An Egyptian Tomb," by Miss Eaton, 3:30; free guidance, "Tapestries," 3; "Greek Art," 3:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Russian Ways and Russian Icons," by Bertha Ashley Searle. Illustrated lecture. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Hitlerism versus Bolshevism: A Study of Comparative Revolutions," by John Haynes Holmes. 7:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at 10 a. m., at Mattapan Square for special bus to beginning of hike.

MONDAY

"WINDOW DISPLAY"—Lecture by David Morey, of Morey Display Service, in free advertising course. Old South Meeting House. 3

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—"Nationalism and The Church," by J. Anton deHaas, of Harvard University. Pilgrim Hall. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Miss Edna Bryan, librarian, talks on "The Importance of the Tea Table in English Literature." 3:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Education for the New Democracy," by Prof. William A. Frayer. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. Edgar Sheffield Brightman lectures on "A Personal God," in "Personality and Religion" series. 2:30.

"SOCIAL LIFE OF MAN"—Free lecture in Old South Meeting House, by Mr. L. W. Doob. 4:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Afternoon Tea in India." 9 a. m.; "Life in the Balkans," 12.

BELMONT WOMEN'S CLUB—International Relations program. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, of the Chinese Service Bureau, speaks on "The Most Momentous Question of the Far East." 661 Pleasant Street, Belmont.

Farmers Tell Ely They Don't Want New Market Place

Prefer Old Faneuil Hall to South Boston Site, Delegation Says

For the third time in as many years, historic Faneuil Hall hears the rumble of the moving vans. In September, 1932, and again in July, 1933, plans were afoot to seek new quarters for the ever increasing farmers' market operations. Nothing, however, ever was done about it.

Protests lodged yesterday with Gov. Joseph B. Ely against approval of the latest plan for establishment of a farmers' market in South Boston indicate that the vans once more are likely to be sidetracked before they reach Faneuil Hall.

Protests by members of a delegation, including Mr. Arthur W. Gilbert, state Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Alden Wheeler, president of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, revealed that a Boston real estate firm, the Robert A. Nordblom Company, had applied for a lease to state-owned property in South Boston near the Commonwealth Pier.

Mr. John A. Breen of the Nordblom Company said that the plan was the result of a petition of 600 farmers seeking better market facilities. He expressed surprise at the opposition.

The opponents declared that the plan is "distinctly not in the public interest," and that it lacks the support of organized farmers. The project, they say, is conceived on "too short-sighted" a scale both from a "moral and an economic" viewpoint.

Governor Ely reserved his decision on the lease.

South Africa Plans Huge 1934 Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—More than £2,000,000 will be spent on new public works in South Africa in the next few years, and of this total about £500,000 will be spent in the coming financial year, it has been announced here.

In addition works carried over from last year will be provided for in the estimates and will probably involve an expenditure of £600,000. The whole program thus runs near the £3,000,000 mark. It will be the biggest program of public works that has ever appeared in the Union budget.

The works include new magistrates' courts in Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Pretoria, a £60,000 post office for Durban, new public buildings in Cape Town to cost £58,000 and Active Citizen Force training depots at various centers which will involve £90,000.

Americans Lead In Holland's Big Automobile Fair

Depreciated Dollar Helps Firms to Maintain Dutch Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Streamlined bodies and independently mounted springs for the wheels were among the chief features at the Amsterdam automobile show, held here recently, which is said to be the most international of its kind.

Mainly because the Netherlands have no automobile industry of their own, there is a great variety of makes shown here, without special preference for any nationality. However, owing to the predominant position of the American automobile industry and the recent 40 per cent price cut resulting from the new dollar parity, American cars were leading again, being represented by 28 different makes, as compared with 12 British automobile manufacturers, 12 German, nine French, three Italian, one Belgian and one Austrian.

In the commercial section (freight wagons, motorbuses, trucks, trailers), there were also products of the Swiss automobile industry. Here also American types were leading by about 40 per cent of the total.

Radical cuts in the prices, European makes having adapted themselves to the currency advantage caused by the fall of the dollar, made the attendance of the show double in comparison with last year's show, while business was reported booming. The general trend was, of course, to the low-priced cars, which nowadays offer a maximum of comfort and speed and technical perfection.

In the Netherlands there are about 70 different types of motorcars registered, and more than 40 different makes of commercial wagons, trucks. Here again America is leading, as Ford and Chevrolet alone provide 54.7 per cent of all the motorcars running over Netherlands' roads. If one considers only the trucks, then Mr. Henry Ford's products lead with 51.4 per cent, Chevrolet being a good second with 25.7 per cent.

Ancient Athens Had Its Slums, Excavators Find

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The task of uncovering the life of ancient Athens has begun again with the arrival here for the new season of Professor Shear, who is in charge of the excavations of the American Archaeological School of Athens.

The most important finds are thought to be awaiting the excavators, although during the past few years numerous interesting discoveries have been made. Digging is discontinued each year in the autumn and the intermission is spent in study of the finds.

According to the plan of the municipal authorities, the land now being excavated is to be turned into a public garden and a center of amusement. A new museum, containing the finds discovered on the spot, will be another feature.

The quarter now yielding to the excavators' picks and shovels was crammed with old, shabby and dilapidated sheds and houses, built on narrow, muddy and zigzag streets, in marked contrast to the modern quarters of the capital. For each excavation season only a certain number of houses are pulled down.

Mrs. Whitney to Be Queen Of Shenandoah Festival

WINCHESTER, Va., April 7 (AP)—To Mrs. John Hay Whitney, widely known for her stables of fine horses at "Llangollen Farm," near Upperville, Va., goes the honor of reigning as eleventh in the line of queens of the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival.

Two days are given over to the celebration, the date of which is yet to be determined, depending on the weather.

The queen will be attended by princesses chosen from the most beautiful students at colleges of Virginia and near-by states. As queen, she will be the central figure at the many social events and will ride in a picturesque float at the head of the "Parade of the Apple Blossoms" which features the second day.

Brakes and Lights on Cars Must Be Inspected by May 1

Applies to Autos Registered On or Before April 15, and Is Part of Drive to Rid Highways of Ill-Equipped and Dangerous Vehicles

"Public Enemy No. 1" is the drunken automobile driver, but running a close second in potential accidents is "Public Enemy No. 2" whose brakes are faulty, an added menace this year with so many old cars on the road due to the depression.

A campaign long has been under way to rid the highways of the drunken driver. And for several weeks a drive has been conducted to force drivers to have their brakes and lights adjusted, but few motorists have heard about it.

It is the annual inspection of all motor vehicles, conducted by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, state registrar of motor vehicles. He has just announced that all cars registered on or before April 15 must be inspected before May 1. Failure to have cars inspected may lead to prosecution.

Mr. Ryan says that the increased number of cars operated with defected brakes and faulty lighting equipment is a serious menace to safety. Because of the seriousness of the situation Mr. Ryan has assigned 25 inspectors to check dangerous vehicles on the highways. They are coöperating with state and local police.

Special attention is being paid to those cars which do not display the yellow windshield sticker, which is evidence of the official 1934 inspection. Owners of cars found equipped with defective brakes will be prosecuted under the new stopping-distance regulations, which became effective Jan. 1.

Commenting on the growing number of cars operated with defective equipment, Mr. Ryan said that "unless drastic steps are taken to correct this situation, the number of persons killed or injured in automobile accidents will be greater than ever before."

He revealed that in 1933 a 12 per cent increase in the number of cars with faulty equipment was noted over 1932. Of more than 800,000 trucks and cars, only 40 per cent were found in a thoroughly safe condition.

"It has been the opinion of those connected with the automobile industry," he added, "that the number of unsafe vehicles registered has been increasing during depression years, as the result of continued use of cars that otherwise would have been overhauled or turned in. A careful check by registry officials have failed to show any such dangerous trend until 1933."

Postal Rates Held Too Low for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — China's postal administration incurs a loss of nearly $3,300,000 a year by handling printed matter at prevailing rates, the Ministry of Communications announces.

Material thus handled includes books, magazines and newspapers. Thus far the deficit has been more or less cheerfully incurred because of the desire to spread "growth of culture" in China. Because of the Government's difficult financial position, it may be necessary to boost the rates.

Press comments unanimously favor keeping the rates low, the example of other nations being cited and the argument made that in China it is particularly desirable to encourage literacy.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature near or slightly above 35 degrees; rising temperature Sunday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds and weather mostly overcast.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperatures Sunday.

Atlantic Coast: Mostly northwest winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	47	New Orleans	66	78
Bermuda	62	64	New York	44	46
Chicago	42	46	Norfolk, Va.	64	68
Denver	36	52	Philadelphia	46	56
Helena, Mont.	42	68	St. Louis	46	52
Jacksonville	66	80	St. Paul	44	58
Kansas City	38	54	San Francisco	52	76
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	50	68
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 7.
B—Maximum April 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:26 p. m., Sunday 5:46 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:45 p. m.

Garden Seeds Offered Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHELBY, N. C.—Distribution of 1300 packages of assorted garden seeds to needy families of Cleveland County is announced by Mr. Harry Woodon, administrator. Each assortment is sufficient for a complete garden and Mr. Charles Wilson, who knows how to plant and manage gardens, has been assigned to instruct the families in the planting.

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The Editor's Puzzle
292
9" After carrying the sacks for four hours, steady the boss told me I could sit down for a while, said the worker. "But the way I felt I laid down and took a nap, and I don't think I moved for an hour."
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Mayor's Economy Separates Boston Into Two Camps

Politicians and Employees on One Side, Burdened Taxpayers on Other

Evidence that Boston is definitely dividing into two camps over Mayor Mansfield's economy program grows daily. One faction is enlisting politicians and irate city employees. The other is recruiting taxpayers who see in the Mayor's efforts their hope of lower taxes.

Congratulatory messages are flooding into the Mayor's office in praise of his speech in which his eloquence was said to have "out-Curleyed Curley." Mr. Mansfield's address apparently carried the necessary strength to rally the taxpayers under his banner.

Opposition, meanwhile, is growing rapidly. The Boston Central Labor Union, in a long-expected statement, last night decried Mayor Mansfield's wholesale discharge of employees. The resolution emanated from a meeting held last night, at which two speakers revealed that a city employee organization nearly 2000 strong is planning a rentpayers' strike unless present policies are abandoned.

The labor union's statement, adopted unanimously, charged that the Mayor is making wholesale discharges without regard to departmental requirements or to the obligations of the city as an employer.

Charge of Bias Made

"The Mayor by his action gives evidence of having only the welfare of the vested interests and large real estate owners at heart in reducing city employees and we are of the opinion that the Mayor in his economy program has shown a complete ignorance of existing conditions in industry," the resolution said.

The resolution ordered that a committee be sent to the Mayor to demand that no more discharges take place and that the Mayor give serious consideration to a careful analysis of the status of all employees.

Evidence also developed that Mr. Mansfield is fanning up a bitter political feud in going out of Boston for some of his officials. Mr. Warren W. Loomis of Needham, Boston purchasing agent, was the first outside appointee to cause a political stir.

Now Mr. Walter M. Driscoll, recently a drapery merchant at Taunton, has been appointed to the newly created post of assistant purchasing agent with a yearly salary of $2040.

Mr. Henry Selvitella, East Boston City Councilor and recent deserter from the Mansfield ranks, has announced that on Monday he will seek a City Council order protesting against hiring of outsiders, while Boston residents are being lopped from the city pay roll.

Bill for Recall Filed

While all this trouble was brewing, Senator William F. Madden completed his bill providing for the recall of Mayor Mansfield and filed it with the Senate Clerk. It is somewhat different from the originally intended bill. It provides for a new election on Jan. 15, 1935, if the voters approve such action in the November election. Senator Madden originally had planned a new election Dec. 11. Evidently he discovered at the Boston Election Department that election machinery could not be started on such short notice.

Passage of the measure is regarded as practically hopeless. On Monday the Senate will give it preliminary consideration. Then it will be referred to the rules committee on the question of suspending the rules to allow its admittance this session. To be admitted and acted upon, a four-fifths vote is necessary in both branches of the Legislature.

In the midst of criticism against the Mayor, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, issued a statement defending Mr. Mansfield's economy policies. He declared that a $38 to $40 tax rate now considered possible this year would have more serious effect on Boston as a whole than the hardships entailed by budget reductions.

"Boston," he said, "is predominantly a trading center. Those who live and work here depend upon the prosperity of a great number of business enterprises. We cannot afford to see them closed up or driven out by excessive taxes. In the interest of their own welfare, all citizens should give loyal support to the mayor's efforts to meet the tax crisis which confronts us."

Tonight Mr. Curley will reply to Mr. Mansfield's denunciation of the former Mayor's administration over WNAC at 7 p. m.

With the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

By Maurice Goldberg

Tamara Toumanova

The Youngest Ballerina With the Company Which on Monday Evening Will Open a Four-Days Engagement at the Boston Opera House.

Dairy Farmers To Decide Issue Of Milk Control

Federal Agents in Boston Undisturbed by Report of New Opposition

Newly revealel opposition to the Administration's milk marketing program apparently neither startles nor disturbs federal officials here.

That the New England Milk Producers' Association had backed a national resolution seeking modification of the plan pushed by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been known for some time, it was pointed out this morning. After all, government representatives declare, it's the farmer himself who is to determine the success of the program and he is almost to a man, behind the Administration.

Mr. Wendell P. Davis, general manager of the producers' association, admitted today that his organization had supported a resolution passed some time ago at a meeting in Washington, having the following as its aims:

1. National legislation for a billion-dollar farm surplus revolving fund guaranteed by producer equalization fees, the surplus to be handled by existing milk companies.
2. Discharge of "inexperienced" and "inefficient" officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
3. Defeat of the AAA production control program; establishment of the John Brandt surplus holding pool plan.
4. Reinstatement, with changes, of the old marketing agreements and fixel retail prices.

The meeting, in Washington, described by federal officials as a gathering of coöperative organizations, served to crystallize protests of such groups as the New England association. Its tone was "conservative" as opposed to the so-called "liberal" tendencies of the Administration.

Local milk dealers and producers look to Washington for further developments. None, however, are expected, other than continuation of the present program, federal authorities here declare.

Minneapolis Jobless Riot For Return of CWA Work

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 6 (AP)—Machine guns were mounted near the City Hall and Courthouse today as authorities strove to restore order among 3000 unemployed who rioted there about 10 a. m. Four police and a woman were injured. Twenty persons were under arrest.

Midwest Students Are Urged to Form Foreign Policy Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa, April 7—Hundreds of students from colleges in eight Middle Western states, attending the third annual Student Conference on International Relations here, yesterday, were urged to take a definite part in shaping America's foreign policy.

They were urged to form public forums on their own campuses for the discussion of foreign affairs and especially to obtain an expression of approval for one of the three policies set forth by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his pamphlet, "America Must Choose."

During the next two days the students in conference here will hear from speakers of international repute and will study in round-table sessions the political, economic and social conditions of the world with especial application to the foreign policy of the United States.

Registrations yesterday showed 264 students arrived, representing 47 colleges in the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The important opening for next week is that of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, which comes to the Boston Opera House Monday evening for a four-day engagement with five performances. There will be a change in each succeeding program. This company is regarded as the legitimate successor of the Diaghileff company.

At the Shubert, "My Maryland" will give place to "The Moon Rises," second in the list of Shubert spring operettas. This employs the score of Lehár's "Gypsy Love," with a revised book.

"The Dark Tower" continues for a second week at the Hollis.

Miss Cowl's "Sweet Bells Jangled" closes tonight at the Plymouth.

"The King of the Golden River," final play in the Clare Tree Major series for children, will be presented next Saturday morning and afternoon at the Repertory.

Paul Green's "Potter's Field" is scheduled for the Plymouth, beginning April 16.

Soviet-American Trade Menaced By Johnson Bill

Credits to Russia Will Be Stopped, Moscow Americans Say

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP)—A virtual collapse of Soviet-American trade, already at its lowest ebb, loomed as an imminent possibility last night, as a result of the passage of the Johnson bill cutting off American credits from countries defaulting in their debts to the United States.

Well-informed American sources here said the new act will not only automatically prohibit American firms or agencies from granting credits to Russia, but raises the question of whether American financial institutions or individuals can continue discounting notes of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal medium of trade between the two countries.

Russia, it was emphasized, demands credit as a primary condition to purchases abroad.

Furthermore, these quarters held that the bill raises the issue of whether Soviet bonds, of which several million dollars worth were understood to be marketed last year, can be sold in the United States.

While Soviet officials were silent about the bill, it was understood their position is that the measure does not apply to Russia, since the present régime does not consider itself liable for obligations contracted by previous administrations.

Furthermore, the Soviet Government has counter-claims, the amount of which has never been stated officially, against the United States for damages growing out of the Murmansk occupation which, the Government contends, removes any question that it defaulted on the Kerensky debt and leaves the matter solely one of unsettled claims between the two countries.

A reconciliation of this viewpoint with the American Government's stand remains a matter of negotiation which, as far as can be learned here, has not yet reached a point of serious discussion between Moscow and Washington.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Opera, "Pelleas	Yankee Singers	Pancho and his
5:15	Merry Macs; vocal	and Melisande"	Local dance music	dance orchestra
5:30	"Grand Daddy"	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal, talk	Scrap Book	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	Gang: popular var'ty	records; skits	Merry-Go-Round	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	Events; recital	Dramatic sketch	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:45	Soloist; organ	Studio soloist	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	World in Review	NBC male trio	Talk, James M.	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Local dance music	Songs and piano	Curley	congregation
7:30	Boston Musicians'	After Dinner Revue	Dramatic sketch	Organ recital
7:45	Concert Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Musical programs	Local dance music
8:00	"Classic Arts of the	United States Ma-	Saturday Revue:	Comedy Capers
8:15	Young Republic"	rine Band, Capt.	soloists; orch.	Ted Hanson and
8:30	Marek Windheim	Branson, conduct.	Nat. Demo. Club	his orchestra
8:45	Boston Art Week	NBC speaker	Bard of Erin	Getting the News
9:00	Singing Clubs	House Party; solo-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music
9:15	Monitor Interview	ists; trio; orch.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	"Doll in the Pink	Dance music
9:45	his orchestra	dramatic sketch	Silk Dress"	Reports; news
10:00	Three Blue Notes	Al Trahan; vocal	Program from and	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Reports: sport review	groups; orchestra	to Little America	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	Nat. Democratic	Camera Man talk	Kaltenborn talk
10:45	program from Chi-	Club speakers	Reports; music	Sylvia Froos
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; events	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music
11:15	folk dance music	News; dance music	ice; dance music	Local dance music
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	"Peter the Great,"	Sign off
11:45	man's Orchestra	ily," sketch	dramatic sketch	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; reports	Old South Church	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Gordon Quartet	Choir and organ	Hawaiian Echoes
12:30	Radio City Concert;	Musical program	Soloist; harp ens.	Local dance music
12:45	symphony orchestra;	C. S. program	Kaltenborn's news	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Boston Musicians'	Religious period	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus	Concert Orchestra	with speakers,	native program
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	soloist; orch.	ensemble	from New York
2:00	Bar - X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Everett Marshall;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	chorus; orch.	accordion; solos
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	Frances Langford;	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra	his orchestra	Instrumental trio	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Coe Glade; quar-	Organ recital	Orchestra, Hans
3:45	orchestra	tet; Little Symph.	Tenor soloist	Lange, conductor;
4:00	Terhune dog story	Romance of Meat.	The Rev. Charles	Nathan Milstein,
4:15	Studio reports	NBC soloist	E. Coughlin, ad-	violinist; Walter
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Damrosch, speak-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	er; commentator
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	John B. Kennedy	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	NBC soloist; orch.	his orchestra	Civil War drama
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Vocalists; pianos	Sandersou and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Gems, farm talk	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Mischa Elman; Rose	Religious period,	Reports; news	Hampton Institute
6:15	Bampton; orchestra,	from New York	Crusaders' music	Negro Choir
6:30	Arnold Schoenberg,	Salute program	Street of Dreams.	Organ recital
6:45	guest conductor	Hollywood Stars	Family Theater	Time and news
7:00	Previn's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	guest soloist	Go-Round; pop	Martin Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and Nel-	Garden talk and	Family Theater	ple Baptist
7:45	son Orchestra	musical program	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Waring's Orch.;	String ensemble
8:45	ton, announcer	vocal sextet	Marion Talley	Studio recital
9:00	George Cohan; vocal	Ravok Orchestra	Angelo Patri's	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra	and soloists	Child Drama	dation; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Ernest Hutcheson,	"Music Room"
9:45	NBC talk series	of Familiar Music	pianist; orch.	Reports; news
10:00	Dinner to George M.	Victor Young and	Oracle & popular	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Cohan and Sam Har-	his orchestra	orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	ris, auspices Jewish	John Barrymore;	Reports; Don Pauls'	Menjou; Cal York;
10:45	Theatrical Guild	Shilkret's Orch.	orchestra	quartet; orch.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Unemployment Insurance," J. Sidney Stone.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; Literature—"The Golden Fleece."
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: recordings by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.
2:45 WBZ, Words and Music: narrator; vocal soloists; orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "Sebago Lake," network dramatic sketch.
8:30 WBZ, "Current Chapter of the Air-Mail Tragedy," Senator Austin, Vermont.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; end men; interlocutor; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ship of Joy: Gunnar Johansen, Danish pianist, guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Concert Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Taxation and Other Problems of the New Deal," Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. of Wisconsin.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Wagner's 'Götterdämmerung'

Boston's week of opera reached its high mark, so far, in the presentation of "Götterdämmerung" by the Metropolitan visitors at the Boston Opera House last night. The finale of the "Ring" cycle, one of the most stupendous achievements of Wagner, has seldom been heard in Boston, or elsewhere in America outside New York, and a crowded house sat under its spell for four hours and 20 minutes last night. The score was cut, of course. Alberich's scene was omitted, the noble steed Gräne was (wisely) not permitted to appear, the recovery of the Ring by the Rhine-Maidens and the liquidation of Hagen were left to the imagination and there were minor deletions. But the essence of the music came to pulsing life.

"Götterdämmerung" has been called the greatest of Wagner's music dramas. In the opinion of this commentator, it is not that. There are pages here that are by no means worthy of the master. The new themes introduced by the Gibichungs are hardly fit companions for their fellows. The chorus in the second act is out of harmony with the scheme of the "Ring," and the music given to it is inferior, though forceful. The opera is musically a less unified work of art than its predecessors in the Tetralogy. No doubt this is due to the fact that the "Ring" started with "Siegfried's Death" and worked backward. Nevertheless, "Götterdämmerung" remains a magnificent musical epitome of the "Ring" legend, to be treasured by all worshipers at the shrine of Bayreuth.

Last night's performance deserved the warm applause bestowed upon it by an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Bodanzky has a clear conception of the work as a whole and a firm directorial hand in its realization. It is possible to disgree with some of his tempi and to feel that at times he allows a desire for accent and force to obscure more subtle beauties. There were, as usual, interludes of insecurity in the brass. But the voices were allowed to come through and on the whole the drama came to satisfying musical exposition. There were even moments when the dramatic element was impressive, as notably in the tension of the scene in which Siegfried drinks the potion prepared for him by Hagen in the first act.

Wagner in theory placed the drama first; but in practice he left the drama in the orchestra and gave his singing-actors little histrionic opportunity. It is not surprising that Wagnerian acting is stilted. Mme. Frida Leider (the Brünnhilde) and Mr. Lauritz Melchior (the Siegfried) are not to be blamed too severely therefore if they do not quite convey the impression of romantic lovers. It is perhaps enough if their singing is good; as it was last night. Mme. Leider sang with fine tone, marred by few edges, and with intelligence. Mr. Melchior likewise was more vocally pleasing than he had been as Tannhäuser.

The opera is really Hagen's, and this character was projected with sinister effect by Mr. Emanuel List, whose fine voice and malevolent mien dominated the scene. His makeup was particularly appropriate—in contrast to the one Mr. Michael Bohnen used to affect in this rôle, which made him look rather like the Lord High Executioner. Mme. Maria Olszewska was in excellent voice for her one scene as Waltraute, and she acted for once convincingly within the part. Mr. Friedrich Schorr lent his usual artistry to the ungrateful rôle of Gunther, and Mme. Dorothee Manski was an appealing Gutrune.

It is of course impossible to realize Wagner's stage demands, and the Metropolitan does not try. Neither does it substitute modern methods. The staging was as antiquated as ever last night. But at least there was no attempt to represent flying horses. The music tells the story, and pending an imaginative setting for the "Ring" operas, the music will have to carry the burden. L. A. S.

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More World's Records Fall In Ohio Pool

New York Athletic Club Clinches Swimming Championship for Second Year

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7 (AP)—The National A. A. U. swimming championships swung into their final day at Ohio State University Natatorium today, with five world's records smashed and the meet title clinched by the New York Athletic Club for another year. The club, whose members made a clean sweep of last night's program, totaled 31 points to retain the title.

University of Michigan, last year's runner-up and winner of the National Collegiate A. A. swim here last week, was next with only 17 points and not a chance to overhaul the leaders.

The New York club's relay team broke its own world's record, set in 1932, in swimming the 400 yards in 3m. 31.6s., two-tenths of a second better than the old mark. The team is composed of Fick, Howland and Leonard and Walter Spence.

Leonard Spence broke his own world's record of 2m. 44s., set in 1932, by five-tenths of a second in the 220-yard breast stroke, staving off a challenge by Jack Kasley, sensational freshman star of the University of Michigan. The Michigan team placed second in the relay and third place went to a Cleveland high school quartet which nosed out the Indianapolis Hoosier A. C.

Jack Medica, University of Washington star and the holder of three world's records, suffered his first defeat in competition since 1932 when he placed second to Walter Spence in the 220-yard freestyle. Spence set a new A. A. U. meet record of 2m. 11.6s., as Medica pressed him throughout the sprint. A final drive failed to close the gap. The summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Spence, N. Y. A. C.; second, Medica, Washington; third, Haynie, Detroit A. C.; fourth, Drysdale, Michigan; fifth, Bryant, Columbus; sixth, Chrostowski, Providence Olneyville Club. Time—2m. 11.6s. (New A. A. U. record. Old mark of 2:12 set by Walter Lauffer in 1929.)

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Leonard Spence, N. Y. A. C.; second, Kasley, Ann Arbor; third, Higgins, Providence Olneyville Club; fourth, Schmieler, Detroit A. C.; fifth, Horn, Northwestern; sixth, Gilsdorf, Columbus A. C. Time—2m. 43.5s. (New world's record. Old mark of 2:44 made by Spence in 1932.)

400-Yard Relay—Won by New York Athletic Club (Fick, Howland, Leonard Spence and Walter Spence); second, University of Michigan (Lawrence, Dalrympe, Robinson and Renner); third, Cleveland Central Y. (Moonan, Otis, Gorman and Wolpaw); fourth, Hoosier A. C., Indianapolis (Tillman, Robinson, Phillips and Valentine). Time—3m. 31.6s. (New world's record. Old mark of 3m. 31.8s. set in 1932 by the N. Y. A. C.)

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 11, University of Alabama 3.
Boston (N) 9, Albany (IL) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 2.
Chicago (A) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 6, New York (N) 5.
Detroit (A) 10, Montreal (IL) 0.
New York (A) 12, Birmingham (SA) 1.
Philadelphia (A) 20, Richmond (PL) 3.
St. Louis (N) 11, Cincinnati (N) 9.

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Visiting Teams Thrive in Hockey Playoffs

SINCE the close of the National Hockey League championship season of 1933-34, no less than thirteen playoff games have taken place, and it is interesting to note that in only two of the thirteen has the home team won. Two of the other contests resulted in tie games, while the other nine were won by the visitors. Seldom indeed will such a result arise in a series of so many games. That it should happen in the playoffs might indicate one of several things, the most likely being that the teams had tightened up and were not showing their true form.

Where Has Home Team's Advantage Gone?

Playing at home, no matter what the sport might be, has always been considered as an advantage. We remember a conversation with a former star football player and coach some years ago in which he told us that he believed it was not overstating the case to say that the football team which was playing on its home grounds had an advantage of the equivalent of two touchdowns over the visiting team. This seems to be rather too big an advantage, but that there is some advantage is generally admitted. When the schedule for the Canadian-American Hockey League was drawn up for the past winter, it was decided that an extra game which was to be played by each team in Quebec should be counted at half the value of a regular game. That is to say, a victory was to count one point instead of two and a tie game was not to be counted at all. This was done because it was felt that Quebec had an advantage over the visiting team through playing more games on home ice, which should be minimized by reducing the value of the victory. This was done, and about all it accomplished was to give the league authorities a chance to reverse the order of the second and third teams after the race had been declared closed

Hawks Take Opportunity to Break Jinx

During the regular season the Toronto Maple Leafs stood out far ahead of the other clubs, and yet Detroit took the league title from the Leafs and won the only two games of this playoff which took place in Toronto, while the two games won by Toronto were played in Detroit. Chicago and Detroit are now playing for the Stanley Cup and world's championship, and the two games played have both gone to the Black Hawks, despite the fact they were played at Detroit. Another interesting aspect of this situation is to be found in the fact that, up to these games, Chicago had not won a game at Detroit in over two years. So when anyone begins talking about what advantage is to be gained by playing on home ice, he had better stay clear of National Hockey League playoff games.

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Eastern Colleges May Have Chance for Title

It is rumored that the Pacific coast colleges—Southern California, California, U. C. L. A. and Stanford—may not be represented in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship track and field meet at Franklin Field next May. One or more of them has been making the trip across country for a number of years, and ever since 1924, when Yale won the meet, it has been a coast team which has carried the title and handsome trophy all the way to the Pacific. Much color and many fine athletes will be missing from the games if they are confined to the eastern colleges, and all that the easterners will have to make up for the absence of the coast teams will be the assurance that the title will be held in their own section for the first time in some 11 years. There is, however, no question but what the easterners would much prefer to win the title with their coast rivals competing, even though it be 11 or more years before they are able to accomplish the feat.

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Can Win Titles Without Stars

The Detroit team of the National Hockey League has proven that it is possible to win major titles without having individual stars on its roster. The Detroit team, which has captured the N. H. L. title, did not have in its lineup a single player who was picked for either the first or second all-star teams this winter.

Open Match-Play Gold Tournament For U.S.A. Proposed

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—A national open match-play championship is the latest objective of the Professional Golfers' Association.

The pros, at least most of those with whom he has talked, are definitely for it, reports Willie Macfarlane, tall Scot, who, with George R. Jacobus, president of the P. G. A., is the leading spirit in the movement.

The tournament, giving the country's finest amateurs a chance to match their skill against the pros at match play just as they do now at medal play in the national open, would take the place of the P. G. A.'s present match-play championship, held each year in the fall. The pros figure an open competition would attract much greater public interest than their own closed tournament does now. It has been a financial flop for several years.

Macfarlane scouts the theory that the pros would have all the better of such a competition.

"Any dozen leading amateurs," he said, "can meet a dozen professionals and feel confident they have a chance of beating them at match play."

Mrs. Fitzgibbon Golf Victor

MIAMI, Fla., April 7 (AP)—Mrs. Blanche Fitzgibbon of New York yesterday won the Florida Year-Round Club's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Stephen B. Gibbs of Coral Gables, 4 and 3, in the 18-hole final.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Thurs. Eve., April 12, at 8:15
EMY-LOU
BIEDEN HARN
Contralto
COENRAAD V. BOS AT THE PIANO
Tickets at Box Office (Steinway Piano)

Peoples Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
TOMORROW at 3:15
Beethoven 'Coriolanus' Ninth Symphony
with Soloists and Chorus
Tickets $.50, $.75, $1 at Jordan Hall

Children's Theatre of New York
presents
King of the Golden River
Repertory Thea., Sat., Apr. 14
10:30 A. M.—2:15 P. M.
Herrick's, Filene's, Jordan's, Box Office

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Last Concert of Beethoven Cycle by the
CHARDON STRING QUARTET
BRATTLE HALL, NEXT THURS., 8:30
Opus 132, 133 (Great Fugue) and 135
Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50 at the LONGY SCHOOL, 44 Church St., UNI. 0056, or at door Thurs.

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"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
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44th St. THEATRE, W. of B'way 50c-$3.30 Evs. 8:45 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

No Changes Among Bowling Leaders

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Gerald Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
R. J. Nelson, St. Louis	704
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	703
Frederyck Pfeiffer, Omaha	695

Doubles

George Rudolph-John Ryan, Waukegan	1321
Lee Foster-Louis Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Archibald Johnson-Robert Allen, Pontiac	1288
Leroy Tagney-Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1287
Arthur Boehnke-Frederyck Pfeiffer, Milwaukee	1285

All Events

Clyde Wells, Columbus	1959
Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
George Davis, Milwaukee	1941
Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1926
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Held's Funeral Directors, Columbus	3023
Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993
Pabst Blue Ribbons, Milwaukee	2986

Special from Monitor Bureau

PEORIA, Ills., April 7—Only 96 more teams—the balance of 1329 entered are scheduled in the American Bowling Congress tournament before its conclusion of the 1934 national pin classic. Forty-eight teams are scheduled to perform tonight and the same number will write finis to the tournament Sunday. The doubles and singles card will be completed late Monday afternoon.

Roxy Latelle's Muggsie McGraw team topped last night's card in scoring a 2921 total. Had the Chicago outfit been able to hit any kind of a real opening game they would have possibly dislodged the leading Employees Mutuals of Milwaukee. After opening with only 841, the Chicago pinsters scored a sensational 1079, second high game of the tourney. They finished with a brilliant 1001 score. Latelle topped the squad with a 624 series as a result of marks of 173, 215, 236.

Baby Ruth Candles, leaders of the Classic League and Chicago city champions for the past two years, opened with 963 and 981, but slumped to 870 in the final session to disappoint another capacity crowd in totalling 2814.

The minor-event leaders remained unchanged during the matinee bombardment. Everett Scott and Morris Cox, Fort Wayne, led the doubles session with a 1268 total. Scott, who held the record for playing in consecutive ball games, 1307, until Lou Gehrig bettered it last season, is now one of the outstanding ABC bowlers. He finished third in the all-events class last year at Columbus and scored 192, 228 and 256 yesterday, while Cox was contributing 208, 184 and 200. Frederick Zuhn, Chicago, headed the singles schedule with a 669 score as result of 221, 233, 215.

International Umpires

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Two new umpires have been signed up for the International League's 1934 staff of arbiters, Charles H. Knapp, league president, announced today. The newcomers are Roy van Grafian, who returns to the circuit after serving last year in the American League, and Thomas J. Collins, who has been officiating in the Mississippi Valley League for the past three seasons. Van Grafian replaces Charles H. Donnelly, who goes to the American League. He umpired in the World Series in 1932. Collins, a native of Watertown, S. D., also has officiated in the Dakota League, the Three Eye League and the Western League. In the off season he officiates in football and referees boxing. William B. Carpenter, the Newark veteran, again will serve as supervisor of the staff, which includes W. Jack Carroll, Francis R. Connolly, Cal Hubbard, Louis D. Jorda, Richard F. Nallin and George L. Parker.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	3	1	.750
Hollywood	3	1	.750
Sacramento	2	2	.500
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Missions	2	2	.500
Seattle	2	2	.500
Oakland	1	3	.250
Portland	1	3	.250

Results April 6

Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 20, Oakland 2.
Missions 3, Sacramento 2.

Hagenlacher And Cochran Tie for First

Playoff Tonight for 18.2 Balkline Billiard Title at Chicago

International 18.2 Balkline Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	Total Pts
Eric Hagenlacher	6	2	219	6	3084
Welker Cochran	6	3	211	7	3866
W. F. Hoppe	5	3	168	8	2645
Kinrey Matsuyama	3	5	140	11	2424
Ora C. Morningstar	0	8	137	—	1398

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—Welker Cochran of San Francisco won last night's game of the International 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament from Eric Hagenlacher, the German entrant, and thereby tied the latter for first place. The score was 400 to 339 in eight innings. This result calls for a play-off for the title today. In the second inning Hagenlacher surpassed Cochran's high run record of the tournament when he counted 219 to compare with Cochran's 211, established Wednesday afternoon.

Cochran opened the game with a run of 104 to which he added 88 in the second inning. Hagenlacher was unable to count in his first inning, but clicked off the high-run record in the second. Cochran had three successive scoreless innings, the third, fourth and fifth, while Hagenlacher added 12 points to his lead of 219 to Cochran's 192. In the sixth Cochran ran another 126 and in the same inning the German entrant counted 107. Cochran ended the game with an unfinished 82. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—104 88 0 0 0 126 0 82—400. High run—126. Innings—8.
Eric Hagenlacher—0 219 1 1 10 107 1—339. High run—219. Innings—7. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Dimensions Show Sloop Rainbow Will Have Longest Deck

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 (AP)—The Evening Bulletin says today that the principal dimensions of the Vanderbilt syndicate 76-rating sloop Rainbow, released by the Herreshoff company yesterday, indicate that she will be the longest on deck of any of the five sloops built for the defense of the America's Cup since 1929, with the exception of Whirlwind, whose excessive overall length was due to carrying out her afterdeck to a canoe, or pointed stern.

Rainbow's dimensions, according to the Herreshoff office, are length overall 126ft. 7¾ in.; length on waterline, 82ft.; extreme beam, 20ft. 10¾in., and draft, 14ft. 11½in. The sail area is estimated as 7500 sq. ft., in the measured area.

As the limit of draft on all J-class boats rating at the top of the class, built since May 21, 1931, is 15 feet, and for yachts of smaller ratings, 16 per cent of the waterline length plus 1.75, it will be seen that Burgess has only a half-inch leeway in calculating his weights.

Compared with Enterprise (dimensions taken from Lloyd's Register) the new boat will be 6ft. 7¾in. longer on deck, 2 ft. longer on the waterline, 11¼in. less beam and will draw 5½in. more.

Compared with Weetamoe, the new boat will be 10¾ inches longer on deck, three feet shorter on the waterline, will have 7¾ inches more beam and will draw 4½ inches less.

Compared with Yankee, the new boat will have 7¾ inches more overall length, 3 feet less waterline length, 19½ inches less beam and one-half inch less draft. Alterations now being made to Yankee may change her waterline length either up or down, but the comparison is made with the original dimensions as given in Lloyd's.

Class "A" League Formed

WORCESTER, Mass., April 7 (AP)—Worcester, Hartford, Springfield, Lowell, Manchester and Nashua were awarded franchises in the Northeastern Baseball League, a Class "A" circuit, which was formed at a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Bancroft. Joseph F. Carr, promotional director of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, presided. No officers were elected but a committee was chosen to ask Maj. Francis P. Murphy of Nashua to accept the league presidency. It was announced that while six franchises had been awarded, entries are open, intimating that Lynn, New Bedford and Woonsocket might still join. Another meeting will be held at the Hotel Bancroft, April 15, at which the franchise holders will be expected to make an initial payment toward the $1500 guarantee bond. It is hoped to start play during the middle of May.

Women's Fencing Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The sixth annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association will be held on Saturday, April 14, in the East Building of New York University at Washington Square. New York University, the defending champion, Cornell University, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, and William and Mary College will take part in the title matches. Competition will be held for both team and individual championships. The matches will start at 11 o'clock in the morning and the final bouts will be held in the evening starting at 7:30 o'clock.

Miki to Succeed Sato

LONDON, April 7—The Japanese Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday that Ruki Miki, now in London, will succeed Jiro Sato as player-captain of Japan's Davis Cup team. Miki said he had received a letter from Sato only a few days ago. He wrote, "I am feeling fit and am looking forward to seeing you." Miki added that Sato's heart was set on taking the Davis Cup back to Japan. "All I can think is that he feared ill health might affect his play so that he would let the team down," Miki said.

Turner New Pine Valley Pro

PINE VALLEY, N. J., April 7 (AP)—Officials of the Pine Valley Golf Club have announced the appointment of Ted Turner of North Adams, Mass., as playing professional at the club. Turner, who is 25, won the Massachusetts State title last year.

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Sporting Around the Hub

IT LOOKS as if the Boston Bruins are out to get a winning team. President Charles F. Adams of the Bruins announced late yesterday that a complete reorganization of the management of his hockey club would take place very shortly. Present plans call for a business manager to handle all the business affairs of the club, and also a personnel director to handle the players and policies of competition. Mr. Adams has found from experience that it is impossible for one man to run the club. Art Ross shouldered the responsibility for some time with the help of Mr. Adams, but this last season the Bruins' president was unable to help to any extent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nine more entries in the B. A. A. marathon arrived in Tom Kanaly's office yesterday, bringing the total list to sixty. The most prominent entrant yesterday was Eddie Richardson of the Canadian-American A. C. of Roxbury, who is one of the old guard in the long grind.

♪ ♪ ♪

The local college lacrosse season is officially opened this afternoon when Boston University meets M. I. T. at Nickerson Field, Weston. Tech lost a practice match to the Boston Lacrosse Club last Saturday, 9 to 2. It is the Terriers' first game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Ken Nash had his Tufts varsity baseball candidates working out in the cage again yesterday after its annual spring vacation. As soon as the weather permits, the squad will go out-of-doors

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's diamond squad will play a practice game this afternoon if it doesn't rain and at the finish Coach John Harmon will make his first cut of the year. He plans to retain 25 men.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Suburban Twilight League holds a reorganization meeting in the Hotel Avery tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and any teams wishing to join should send a representative. The circuit is considered the largest semi-pro organization in New England.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Cricket League will be held this afternoon in the American House starting at 3 o'clock. Officers will be elected and the names of the individual winners of the bowling and batting prizes will be announced.

♪ ♪ ♪

Capt. Bradford Simmons of the Harvard crew will occupy No. 3 seat in the varsity shell it was announced yesterday by Coach Charlie Whiteside. As originally planned, Simmons was to row at No. 7; however, the added weight in the stern of the boat affected the balance of the shell and therefore the change was made.

♪ ♪ ♪

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia today announced that the Harvard-Pennsylvania Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship game, scheduled to take place at Franklin Field, had been postponed on account of rain. It is to be played as part of a doubleheader in Boston May 12.

Four New Leaders In Duck Pin Tables

National Duck Pin B. C. Leaders

Men's Team

Warren Rinteln Coal Co., Baltimore	1842
Convention Hall, Washington	1840
Recreation All-Stars, Baltimore	1831
Arcade, Washington	1816
Wooster All-Stars, Hartford, Conn.	1800

Men's Doubles

Megaw, Washington-Waters, Hartford	789
Cowden-Holst, Washington	770
Pipp-Beach, Hartford, Conn.	754
Krauss-Pricci, Washington	746
A. Held-Joe Work, Baltimore	742

Men's Singles

E. Campbell, Annapolis, Md.	442
R. Phipps, Annapolis, Md.	430
R. Lee, Washington	429
D. Pasternostro, Hartford, Conn.	425
T. Schorer, Hartford, Conn.	415

Men's All Events

J. Pricci, Washington	1137
Charles Kebert, Hartford	1134
T. Schorer, Hartford, Conn.	1133
H. Furlong, Hartford, Conn.	1121

Women's Team

Young Women's Republican Club, Balt.	1680
Arcade Girls, Baltimore	1646
Recreation Girls, Washington	1583
Schaefer's Girls, Hartford, Conn.	1549
Lexington Girls, Baltimore	1542

Women's Doubles

Mary Akers-Electa Gladfelter, Baltimore	689
Naomi Zummerman-Sue Miller, Baltimore	684
E. Sando-M. Jensen, Manchester, Conn.	683
K. Heintzenberger-F. Krieg, Baltimore	651
H. Johnson-J. Mackie, Hartford, Conn.	636

Women's Singles

Audrey Mulaney, Baltimore	371
C. Jackmore, Manchester, Conn.	359
F. Krieg, Baltimore	359
G. Nelson, Manchester, Conn.	358
F. Wilson, Manchester, Conn.	346

Women's All-Events

Audrey Mulaney, Baltimore	1053
Clara Jackmore, Manchester, Conn.	1012
Kay Heintzenberger, Baltimore	1006
Mary Galloway, Baltimore	1002
Loretta Bahr, Baltimore	997

Mixed Doubles

M. Jenson-W. Pipp, Hartford	789
K. Heinzenberger-H. Kullick, Baltimore	758
L. Janowitz-A. Leiler, Baltimore	701
E. Conrey-R. Dreele, Baltimore	693
F. Wilson-T. Delucco, Hartford	683

BALTIMORE, April 7 (AP)—Baltimore bowlers displaced the first-place leaders in four events in the national duck pin bowling congress tournament last night with Audrey Mulaney going to the head in two standings.

Miss Mulaney scored 371 to oust Frances Krieg of Baltimore and Clara Jackmore, Manchester, Conn., as leader in the women's singles. Miss Mulaney totaled 1053 to pass Clara Jackmore of Manchester, Conn., by 41 points in the women's all-events.

The Warren Rintein Coal Company five of Baltimore scored 1842 to top the previous leaders in the men's team event, Convention Hall of Baltimore, by two points.

In the women's doubles, Mary Akers and Electa Gladfelter of Baltimore added up 324 and 365 respectively for a total of 689.

Three Baltimore couples broke up the Hartford grasp on the leading positions in the mixed doubles but M. Jenson and W. Pipp of Hartford retained first place with 789, a world record. Baltimore took the next three places.

National Champion Enters

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The entry of Pearl Young, of Williamsburg, Va., United States indoor 50-meter sprint champion, yesterday, insured a defending titleholder in every event for the national indoor women's track and field championships in Brooklyn, April 14. Miss Young completes an all-star field for the dash which includes Olive Hasenfus of Boston, Betty Robinson of Chicago, Olympic 100-meter champion in 1928; Annette Rogers, also of Chicago, present national 100-meter champion, and Mildred Frizzell of Toronto, Canadian sprint champion and 1932 Olympian.

Yale Team Closes Tour

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 7 (AP)—The Yale Rugby team brought its Bermuda tour to a close yesterday, sailing for home on the Queen of Bermuda. Four matches were played with only one victory, but the players expressed themselves as satisfied with the trip, saying they gained considerable experience which should help them in their match with Cambridge, to be played soon after their return. The team members were guests at a dinner Thursday night tendered by Dr. W. E. Tucker, an old English Rugby internationalist.

College Golf Result

Boston College 5, Temple 1.

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New York A. C. Has Three Qualifiers For Sabre Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Leo Nunes celebrating his seventeenth year as a contender in the United States fencing championships, qualified with his third weapon for the 1934 title tourney later this month, when the New York qualifying round in sabre was fenced off at the New York A. C., which he has always represented. Encountering the best of the younger generation, including Peter W. Bruder, of the Salle De Armes Vince, as well as two members of the champion team of New York University, he lost only to Arthur Muray, and qualified with Bruder.

Miguel A. De Capriles, of the University Fencers Club, who was largely responsible for the development of fencing at N. Y. U., where he is now a professor, also qualified with his third weapon.

The other qualifiers were Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Armes Vince, Bela De Nagy, New York A. C.; Dr. Erwin S. Acel, New York A. C. and Norman C. Armitage, former champion, of The Fencers Club.

This gave New York Athletic Club three representatives to one each for Salle De Vince, University Fencers Club, and The Fencers Club. The contestants:

Strip One—Leo Nunes, New York A. C.; Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Arms Vince; Arthur Muray, Fencers Club; Herman Selkin, Salle Santelli; Alexander H. Mehlman Jr., New York University; Henry Stral, New York University.

Strip Two—Bela De Nagy, New York A. C.; Forrest Lombaer, Columbia; Irving E. Cantor, Fencers Club; Miguel A. De Capriles, University Fencers Club; David Herman, New York University; S. Thompson Stewart Jr.

Strip Three—Dr. Erwin S. Acel, New York A. C.; Nikolas Muray, Fencers Club; Norman C. Armitage, Fencers Club; Philip V. Lubart, University Fencers Club; Jordan Uttal, New York University; Julio Cerra, Salle De Armes Vince; Jose R. De Capriles, University Fencers Club.

On strip one Bruder, Nunes and Muray tied on bouts with four each, but Muray was touched 14 times to 11 and 12 for the others, who qualified.

The second strip qualified Miguel A. De Capriles and Bela De Nagy, also with four victories each, the former losing to Stewart, while De Nagy was defeated by him.

Dr. Erwin S. Acel qualified with five out of six victories on the third strip of seven, but the touches had to be counted to settle the other place, Armitage qualifying over Nikolas Muray, 20 touches to 22, with four victories each.

Jordan, Athletic Director

AMHERST, Mass., April 7 (AP)—Lloyd P. Jordan has been appointed general director of intercollegiate athletics at Amherst College, it was announced yesterday. The move is a part of a reorganization of physical education and intercollegiate events here. Jordan will continue as varsity football and basketball and freshman baseball coach. Prof. A. W. Marsh continues as director of physical education and intramural sports.

Giants Release Three

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday announced the release of Outfielder Phil Weintraub and Third Baseman Joe Martin to the Nashville club of the Southern Association. At the same time the Giants turned over Pitcher Clydell Castleman to Nashville. The Giants had an option to purchase Castleman but decided not to exercise it.

College Baseball Results

Bradley 7, Wisconsin 3.
Dartmouth 13, Swarthmore 1.
Florida 15, Georgia 5.
Indiana 7, Hanover 3.
Luther 11, Missouri 3.
Maryland 5, Cornell 0.
Princeton 8, Lafayette 2.
Wash. & Lee 7, Vermont 5.

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Dunlap Victor In North-South Final by 4 and 3

Overcomes Chapman's Lead With Burst of Sub-Par Golf in Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7—George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York yesterday won his third United North and South golf championship. He defeated Richard D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final at the Pinehurst Country Club.

Chapman, at the end of the first 18 holes, was leading 1 up. After luncheon Dunlap displayed a burst of sub-par golf that not only forced him ahead but put him 5 up after playing out the twenty-seventh.

Playing the last nine Dunlap won the twenty-eighth hole for a 6-up lead. Chapman staged a belated rally, winning two holes, the thirty-first and thirty-second. A pair of par 3s on the thirty-third ended the match.

In the morning Dunlap was experiencing difficulty with his irons, but his play in the afternoon was almost flawless. Chapman, on the other hand, had trouble with his iron shots and was hooking his drives.

Dunlap overcame Chapman's lead when he won the twentieth hole with a 4. Chapman three-putted this green. Dunlap was now showing the form which enabled him to win the United States amateur championship last year and went out to win five more holes on this nine with two 3s, two 4s and a 5.

Alan Smith of Asheville, N. C., won the consolation final by defeating E. M. Stokes Jr. of Princeton, 2 and 1.

The Dunlap-Chapman cards:

Morning Round

Dunlap, out	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—38
Chapman, out	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	6	4—39
Dunlap, in	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—37—75
Chapman, in	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	2	4—35—74

Afternoon Round

Dunlap, out	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	3—34
Chapman, out	4	5	4	4	6	5	3	5	4—40
Dunlap, in	4	5	4	5	4	3			
Chapman, in	5	5	4	4	4	3	3		

The summary:

Thirty-fourth Annual United North and South Amateur Golf Championship Final.
George T. Dunlap Jr., Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, L. I., defeated Richard D. Chapman, Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club, 4 and 3.

Grant Beats Hall; Will Meet Stoefen

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Davis Cup singles player last year, led George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Davis Cup doubles veteran, 2 sets to 1 when darkness halted their semifinal match in the River Oaks tennis tournament yesterday.

Lott tried hard for a second-set victory after dropping the first 5—7, but finally was beaten, 14—12. The Chicagoan fought back to score a convincing 6—3 victory in the third.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta defeated J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., 6—2, to gain the right to meet Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles in the lower bracket of the semifinal.

Jane Sharp of Los Angeles and Eugenie Sampson of Chicago swept into the finals in the women's division. Both defeated favored opponents. Miss Sharp upset Mrs. Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, seeded at the top, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3. Miss Sampson downed Anna Mae Reichert of San Antonio in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2.

Third Chess Game Drawn

BADEN-BADEN, Ger., April 7 (AP)—The third game of the world chess championship match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, the champion, and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triburg ended in a draw last night. The score now stands Dr. Alekhine 1; Bogoljubow 0; draw, 2. After 27 moves Bogoljubow, playing the white pieces, offered a queen's gambit and the champion accepted the offer of the gambit pawn. With neither player having an advantage, a draw was agreed upon. The fourth game will be played next Wednesday at Billingen.

Ball Game Postponed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The Harvard-Columbia baseball game, which was scheduled to open the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship season of 1934 at Mor

Ways to Thwart Militarism Of Governments Debated By Peacemakers in Convention

Up to Members of League and Paris Pact to Devise Collective Action to Dispel Insecurity, Delegates to Brussels Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Striking confirmation of the peacefulness of the rank-and-file, as against the governments, to which President Roosevelt has more than once alluded, was supplied by the recent International Congress in Defense of Peace which met at Brussels.

Delegates of peace associations from some 23 countries were mustered on this occasion to register the determination of ordinary men and women that their will to peace shall prevail and, as Lord Cecil said in his short speech inaugurating the conference, be translated into precise forms. The same challenging theme was the motif at an impressive mass meeting the following day, at which M. Emil Vandervelde, Lord Astor, Mr. Nicholas Politis and other prominent public men were the speakers.

The conference met under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, with its president, Signor Amadeo Giannini of Italy, in the chair. The final declaration and resolution transmitted to the governments stated:

"Peace cannot be realized without disarmament; nor can disarmament be achieved in an atmosphere of insecurity. The nations therefore must be ready to pay the price of peace by shouldering responsibility for the prevention of war."

Arms-Making Criticized

The conference reversed the usual order of peace congresses. "Disarmament" was considered only in its technical aspect, M. Henri Rolin, of Belgium, contributing an analysis of the questions relating to effectives, material and expenditure on arms which the Geneva Conference has still left unresolved, and Professor René Cassin stating the case against the private manufacture of arms. The attention of the conference was concentrated almost entirely on the responsibility of signatories of the League Covenant and the Paris Pact for devising measures of collective action to dispel the "atmosphere of insecurity."

Existing obligations under the Covenant and Kellogg Pact were judged to be the minimum required for any stable international system. For non-members of the League of Nations the responsibility was taken to mean "consultation with the League . . . for the purpose of preventing conflicts or restoring peace or at least in order to avoid any action which might frustrate the collective effort of other nations."

"Common action" for the enforcement of international obligations, recognized in Article 8 of the League Covenant as a condition of reduction of national armaments, was interpreted in terms of mutual assistance against aggression. The delegates, however, demanded reinforcement of that idea by the formation of a specific international air police under the auspices of the League of Nations, together with the requisite measure of international control over civil flying.

British Back French

It is the first time that this persistent element of the disarmament plans put forward by France has had the indorsement of delegates from Great Britain. The initiative, on this occasion, came from Prof. Philip Noel-Baker, chief assistant to Mr. Arthur Henderson during the first 18 months of the Disarmament Conference. Another and rather more elaborate scheme for an international air police was submitted to the conference by the New Commonwealth Society, its spokesman being Mr. George N. Barnes, the veteran Minister of the War Cabinet, who was a British delegate at the Peace Conference.

It was readily agreed that, as a practical measure, this internationalizing of aviation—to make possible abolition of competing national air forces—must be confined to Europe.

The point was stressed too by Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, representing a number of American peace organizations, who read cable messages just received confirming that opposition in the United States to "sanctions," i. e. measures of violent coercion, was as vehement as ever. Professor Baker and other speakers did not fail to instance the benevolent attitude of the United States delegation at Geneva to the proposal for a federal link for Europe in the form of an air police force.

The delegates believed that the governments could scarcely ignore this explicit indorsement of the case for special drastic action in respect of the air arm.

Soviet for Effective League

M. Francis Delaisi administered a cold douche of French logic to those who seek to discriminate between measures of economic and financial restraint and "military" sanctions. He argued that such measures, if practicable, must lead on to a state of war, while, in any case, the prospect of persuading the ordinary man to forgo his business relations was distinctly slender.

Perhaps the most positive contribution of the conference was the deliberate declaration of support for an effective League of Nations by Mr. Rosenberg, Counselor of the U. S. S. R. Embassy in Paris. He insisted on the importance of previous agreement on the part of governments on "as precise a definition as possible as to what constitutes aggression," citing in evidence the Politis formula adopted by the Security Committee of the Disarmament Conference, which had been utilized for the Pacts of Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance in eastern Europe due to the initiative of Soviet Russia.

Together with Professor Pella of Roumania, Mr. Rosenberg contended that quasi-automatic application of measures of collective restraint was the only means of effecting the security which every state professes to desire. His whole attitude to the League of Nations was eloquent of the modified policy of a Soviet Russia which considers itself directly menaced by the expansionist tendencies of present-day Germany and Japan.

Colleges in Georgia Revise Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A revision of college entrance requirements of the 16 institutions comprising the university system of Georgia has made possible a more liberal curriculum in Georgia high schools.

The new requirements, which become effective in September, 1934, were drawn up under sponsorship of Chancellor Philip Weltner and are designed to release high school students from specific preparation for college. In Georgia, three-fourths of the high school students do not enter college.

Under the new plan, the college applicant must submit the following constants: English, three courses; social studies, two courses; mathematics, two courses; and physical science, one course. In addition he must submit four units from the group: English, social science, mathematics, physical science, and foreign language. If a given institution has a specific requirement in these units, this must be mentioned or otherwise the student may elect.

Strike Settlement Approved at Racine

MILWAUKEE, April 7 (AP)—With Nash Motor Company employees in Racine overwhelmingly in favor of accepting the strike settlement program approved by the Federal Automobile Labor Board, workers in the Nash Plant at Kenosha and the Seaman Body Corporation shops of Milwaukee are to give their decision on the program in secret balloting today.

Ninety-five per cent of nearly 1200 strikers who cast their votes in Racine late yesterday accepted the 10 per cent wage increase and other concessions offered by the manufacturers.

Seaman workers decided to delay final decision because the method used in taking the vote was challenged.

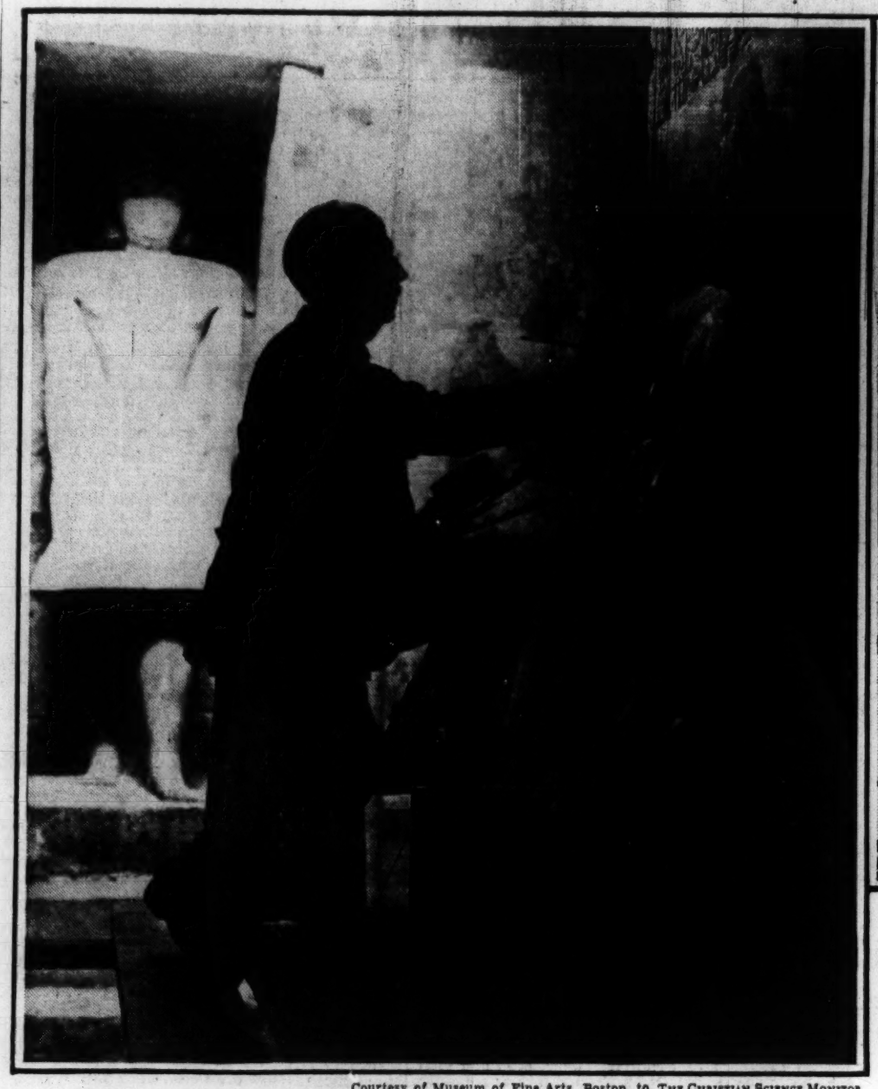
Under the settlement terms the workers in all three plants are assured of a minimum hourly wage of 50 cents for men and 44 cents for women, recognition of seniority rights, and the right to bargain collectively with the employers on wage disputes.

Dry Leader to Head Dodd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. George J. Bennett, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League for the past two years, has resigned that position and gone to Shreveport, La., to become executive vice-president of Dodd College. Mr. Bennett came to North Carolina from Tennessee. Much of the temperance work in this State now is being carried on through the United Dry Forces who, under the leadership of Mr. Cale K. Burgess of Raleigh, played an important part in the campaign that brought victory to the anti-repealists last fall by a majority of nearly 180,000.

Ancient Worlds Restored by This Magic Touch



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Joseph Lindon Smith and His Work

Left—Artist Busy on Ancient Slab. Right—Figures From Relief of Merce Tomb, Egypt, Copied by Mr. Smith for Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Boston Gets Priceless Relics Through Deft Brush of Artist

Glamour of Old Egyptian Structures Caught by Expert Copyist Working on Discoveries of Reisners Joint Expedition

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has acquired a unique and priceless addition to its fine collection of ancient Egyptian art.

While the Harvard University-Museum of Fine Arts expedition in Egypt under the direction of Dr. George Andrew Reisner has been sending valuable finds to Boston, there are some things which cannot be removed, such as the walls of a town—especially when cut from the solid rock. However, if the stones themselves cannot be moved, one artist has discovered that something of the ancient work can be caught by paint on canvas.

So faithfully has this work been done by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith that one stands before his canvases of the details of tomb walls, astounded by the vivid sense of reality conveyed.

Mr. Smith devotes his great ability unselfishly to this phase of archæology to the benefit of archæology in general and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in particular.

Mr. Smith has chosen to be a copyist for half of his working year. He does more than merely copy the work of the ancient artists. He makes a distinct and valuable addition to the treasures of the museum. His canvases look like the original sections of what they copy. The figures upon them stand out realistically like sculptures.

As Mr. Dows Dunham, Assistant Curator in charge of the Department of Egyptology at the Museum points out, Mr. Smith has caught his subjects not only in texture and outline, but also has colored the whole with the authentic atmosphere of the Egyptian light.

Mr. Smith's season of Egyptian work extends over about three months of the year. During this time he works in the tombs seven hours a day, seven days a week, taking advantage of every moment of light. Experts declare that he has caught the viewpoint of the ancient Egyptian artists, presenting the ancient art without personal comment or deduction.

Perhaps one of the finest of Mr. Smith's canvases is the figure of Kagemni from the Tomb at Saqarra. This figure is in a narrow corridor that did not allow a position where all of the figure could be seen at one time. By sitting sideways in the corridor and working with difficulty, taking the figure piecemeal, Mr. Smith has given the museum one of its most precious treasures.

Summer finds Mr. Smith at his home in Dublin, N. H., where he does portrait painting and interests himself in amateur theatrical work.

Pensions at 60 Urged By Wisconsin Voters

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7 (AP)—In a state-wide referendum voters of Wisconsin have recommended to the Legislature that a citizen become eligible for an old-age pension at the age of 60.

The law at present permits counties to pay old-age pensions to citizens 70 years old. Liberalization of the statute, approved by voters, is not a mandate to the Legislature, but if it acts on the recommendation, it must raise the money required by surtaxes on incomes of more than $15,000 a year, and by taxes on labor-saving machinery.

Working Age of 18 Urged At Tennessee Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Recommendations that the minimum working age of children be raised from 16 to 18 years in Tennessee and that the maximum number of working hours a week for women be lowered to 40 were included in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Tennessee Conference on Child Welfare.

The meeting of the conference was called for the purpose of "coördinating efforts of all agencies interested in child welfare in the state and to discuss these efforts in light of the Tennessee Valley Development."

Czechs' 400-Year-Old New Testament Revised For First Time by Praha Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAHA (Prague), Czechoslovakia—A modern Czech translation of the New Testament, the work of Prof. F. Zilka of the John Hus Theological College, Praha, has aroused great interest here. The first edition was out of print almost immediately after publication.

This is the first serious attempt at a new Czech version of the Scriptures since the famous Kralice Bible published by the Moravian Brethren in 1579-1593—the one-volume edition without notes appeared in 1596. This has been to both Czechs and Slovaks what the Authorized Version has been to Anglo-Saxons. With certain modifications it has also been adopted by the Roman Catholics in this country. A recent Slovak popular translation—which has not been officially adopted by the Slovak Protestant Church—follows the Kralice text, whereas Professor Zilka's work is based upon E. Nestle's popular Greek text.

The new translation boldly attempts to give the Czech reading public a revised version of the New Testament which they can easily understand. Though Professor Zilka has removed many archaisms, obsolete words and minor errors which occasionally puzzle the modern reader, it is doubtful whether the earlier version hallowed by age-long tradition will yet awhile be displaced by any modern rendering. Like the King James' Authorized Version, the Kralice Bible enshrines some permanent poetic values which have made it a treasured possession of the race, and a perennial inspiration to both poets and prose writers. At the same time, it is clear that the new edition by Zilka has greatly stimulated interest in the Scriptures in the broad masses.

Strikers Return To Work as NRA Agents Mediate

Automobile Labor Board Does Its Best in Detroit Struggle

By the Associated Press

Two strikes affecting 4600 workers have ended and three federal agencies had taken steps looking to return of more than 30,000 other workers to their jobs.

Workers in three Wisconsin plants of the Nash Motor Company voted yesterday to accept terms suggested by the Federal Automobile Labor Board.

A strike of 2000 employees of the Dryden Rubber Company in Chicago ended.

A 10-day injunction restraining federal officials from enforcing a wage-raising, hour-reducing amendment to the bituminous coal code was granted at Birmingham.

The Automobile Labor Board decided to hold a session today to try to avert a strike among Detroit job, shop, tool and diemakers.

A federal mediator arrived in Camden, N. J., to try to settle differences between 3000 striking shipyard workers and their employers.

Employees of three Minneapolis hosiery companies demanding abolition of the bonus and penalty system remained out.

More than 1200 workers of the Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Electric Company at Hartford, Conn., walked out demanding a 25 per cent wage increase.

Coal miners in Illinois were partly idle, 1700 in Saline County alone being unoccupied while Sahara and Wasson Coal Company officials tried to iron out contract difficulties precipitated by the 35-hour week edict.

General Motors Agrees To Take Back Union Men

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—A pledge by General Motors that it will reemploy 18 men who charged they were dropped for union activities was hailed today as another step toward peace in the automobile industry.

The Automobile Labor Board said the company, "in its desire to cooperate with the board," had sent word that it would put the men back to work promptly "without the necessity of the board's inquiring into the correctness or incorrectness of the claims."

The Detroit Board of Commerce announced that industrial employment reached the highest peak in four years on March 31 when the index stood at 107.7. The 100 per cent normal is based on employment figures from 1923 to 1925.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

Chipso MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE

Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

COVER THE EARTH

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use

See your S-W dealer for these and many others

S-W FLOOR-WIPE — *Cleans waxed and varnished floors*

S-W FLAXOAP — *Pure linseed oil soap for daily general cleaning*

S-W TOUCH-UP BLACK — *Handy can and brush*

Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Streamline by Charles OF THE RITZ

A coiffure beautifully contrived to accord with the modern spirit . . . an exquisite effect superbly executed by a Charles of the Ritz master hairdresser. Surprisingly modest prices always prevail.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Mad. Ave. at 46th — WIckersham 2-3344
RITZ TOWER
Park Ave. at 57th — WIckersham 2-1781
PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Ave. at 59th — PLaza 3-2527
BARCLAY HOTEL
Lex. Ave. at 48th — WIckersham 2-1743
GLADSTONE HOTEL
114 East 52nd — PLaza 3-1022
B. ALTMAN & CO.
Fifth Ave. at 34th — VAnderbilt 3-6896
BOSTON — RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Arlington at Newbury — Kenmore 5168
PHILADELPHIA — WARWICK HOTEL
17th at Locust — Pennypacker 8518

Summer Festival at Paine's

IT'S here. The 1934 presentation of Summer furniture. We've staged many a memorable Summer pageant--set the furniture world agog often with the distinction of Paine Summer creations. But in light of this season's achievement, all former efforts pale. By comparison everything we've done before seems tame. Strong language? Perhaps. But not half so strong as we would like to make it.

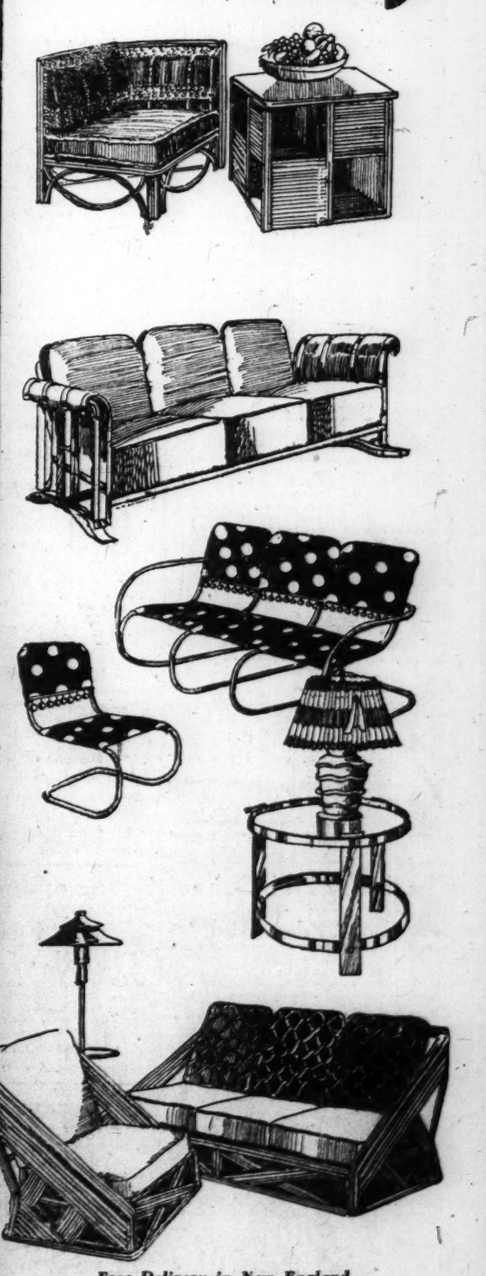
The accomplished fact beggars description. So we're not attempting to reproduce the spectacle for you in words. We've merely sketched a few suggestive highlights, set down a few salient style points and extend a cordial, urgent invitation to "come and see." We promise a treat beyond expectations.

Modern House Becomes Chromium House

Furnished with chromium, Modern House visualizes the effectiveness of modern forms in the Summer home—daring demonstration of the tempo of today for those who would relinquish the traditional. A focal attraction of the display.

Style Innovations of '34

Satin finish chromium
Tubular metal frames
Mirror glass table tops
Streamlined and modernistic designs
Covers in candlewicked fabrics
Polka dots
Ball fringes
Neo-classic motifs
Bun cushions — each section covered in a different color material
Plaids combined with solid colors
Woven sisal rope for seats and backs
Water-resistant modernistic fabrics
Hand-stenciled designs



SUMMER Showing of Floor Coverings, Decorative Fabrics, Slip Coverings, and Lamps equally intriguing.

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Free Delivery in New England

Progress in Education

A Neighborhood Nature Club

In Which Twenty Whole Families Join

By Haydn S. Pearson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

IT IS often difficult to find a project in which adults and young people of all ages can join with equal chances of pleasure and profit. In the course of a dozen years' experience in teaching, community work and summer camps, two activities stand out as projects in which the whole family can join. These are boating and nature study activities.

The work we have done in overcoming the depression has taught many of us that we can have a happy time without depending on commercial amusements. Americans as a people have never taken the time to plan their leisure hours. Now that the economic order seems to indicate shorter working days and shorter working weeks, the spiritual and mental sides of the nation, as well as its physical, will find time for expression.

Let me describe the set-up and functioning of an informal, successful nature club to which approximately 20 families belong. The oldest member who has been on a walk with the group is 78; the youngest is 3½.

Two years ago this spring several men of the community lost their positions in the city. Accustomed as they were to the daily routine of 7:47 and 5:15, they were temporarily lost. There seemed to be no chances for employment at the time. One man had been a nature lover for years, and especially enjoyed bird study.

So when he started off for an afternoon's hike outside the suburb, the other men gradually formed the habit of going along. One had taken a great interest in geology in his college days, and revived his interest and knowledge through books from the public library. Another enjoyed trees, another mosses; another in two years has become such an authority on tree problems that he is now employed by the CWA in one of its projects to cut out diseased apple trees on farms.

The Neighborhood Nature Club grew of its own accord, something like Topsy. Saturday afternoons boys and girls of various ages started going with their fathers; then the mothers became interested, and so in a short time about 20 families went to walk on pleasant afternoons and had a picnic supper.

In a Deep Ravine

During the past two summers most of the families have stayed in the city on account of economic conditions. Two or three afternoons each week the group has gone out to a farm about four miles from home. In a deep ravine beneath old maples, the owner allowed the building of a shelter something similar to the open-air shelters of the Appalachian Mountain Club on the White Mountain trails.

There is nothing forced or artificial about the club. Each studies the things in which he or she is most interested. The bird lovers enjoy their own competitions as to numbers of species and earliest dates of arrival; the flower lovers and tree lovers have their own particular points of competition. One of the unemployed men began building bird houses from grocery boxes, old crates and scraps of lumber. Not only did he set up several dozen in the back yards of the community, but he sold a goodly number through the local hardware store.

Several nature journals are subscribed to by various members and these are passed from one to another so that all may enjoy them. There are no dues; there is no annual meeting. There are no officers. There isn't an indoor meeting place yet, but one of the men has offered the club the use of an old barn, so this spring the men have agreed to build a fieldstone fireplace, tables, benches, chairs and cabinets. This will offer a headquarters for the group. It means also that the members can get together for a social hour during bad weather. The cabinets will contain collections of all sorts—barks, rocks, flowers, grasses, leaves and woods.

A club of this sort, simple and unpretentious, educationally worth while but not ostentatiously so, is a part answer to the problems which are arising with the new social order.

Britain Faces Problem Of Unoccupied Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

STATE education is provided for all children in Great Britain up to the age of 14, and provision was made in the Education Act of 1918 for the raising of this age to 15. Today there are over 100,000 young people of 14-15 unable to obtain employment, and it is calculated that by 1936 the number will have risen to over 500,000.

The Labor Party, the National Union of Teachers and a large section of public opinion favor the immediate raising of the school age to 15, as an obvious solution to the problem. The Government refuses to accept this solution; instead it is providing in its new Unemployment Insurance Act for the provision of junior instruction centers for all unemployed youths between 14 and 18 years of age. These centers will be under the Ministry of Labor, and will be partly supported from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. To both of these provisions the Labor Party takes vigorous exception, though it gives a grudging support to the bill as a whole on the basis that half a loaf is better than no bread.

The Official Attitude

At first sight the attitude of the Government seems reactionary; the obvious course is the raising of the school age, which it is claimed would be little more expensive than the inclusion of the 14-15 group in the instruction centers at a cost of £13 per head. There are, however, a number of factors which justify the official attitude.

Owing to the sharp fall in the birthrate during recent years, following on a temporary rise after the war, there will actually be 500,000 fewer children than today at schools in 1937 and 1,000,000 fewer in 1946. Consequently the additional buildings and teachers needed to provide for the 500,000 extra children in 1936 would not be needed after that date. It is therefore a sounder policy to incorporate the temporary unemployed 14-15 group in the general provision made by instruction centers outside the state school system.

The Central School Provision

It must be remembered that the Board of Education is already providing an increasing number of central schools where the abler children continue their education till 15 or 16, while the ablest receive scholarships to the secondary schools. Those who leave at 14 belong mainly to a class to which the prospect of earning something toward the upkeep of the home is actually more attractive than that of further schooling, while to their parents the extra income is a very genuine benefit. The demand for compulsory raising of the school age is accompanied by an equally strong demand for a maintenance grant to the parents in lieu of wages lost thereby, and some of the best teachers feel that such a system would actually deprive the children involved of the best element in their upbringing—the sense of responsibility to the home—and intensify the disastrous tendency to rely on the state.

Much of the best educational thought of England and Scotland today looks to the system of part-time study during apprenticeship as the most profitable line of advance, and it is hoped that the new junior instruction centers will give a lead in this direction.

Over and above state plans one needs to recognize the great work being done today by the National Association of Boys' Clubs, which is turning its attention to the needs of the unemployed lad, and in many ways giving him much that has heretofore been the privilege of the public schoolboy—a center for his loyalty, a home for his interests and a focus for his religious life.

A visitor to the "First Clubland Church" in the Camberwell Road, S. London, at 6:30 on a Sunday evening, will find there some 500 boys and girls uniting in a service, largely conducted by them, remarkable for the beauty and reverence of its atmosphere. Behind the church are a series of clubrooms, which include gymnasium and concert hall, chapels, social rooms, handicraft rooms, committee rooms, libraries and rooms for the meeting of club parliaments. Here, throughout the week, boys and girls from 11 to 18, and former members, find abundant well-ordered activity. There is, therefore, a vast opportunity for the voluntary worker to capitalize the leisure time and energy of unemployed youth and turn it into profitable channels.

G. F. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

As With Their Mothers, a Needle and Thread Puts Them at Their Ease

Camp Fire Girls of Brooklyn, N. Y., Learning the Art of Beautiful Handwork. One of the Seven Crafts of These Girls Is Home Craft. One of Their Ideals Is to Glorify Work. They Make a Natural and Happy Combination.

Autoist and Loan Shark

You and the Law Series—6

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

AT LEAST half a million persons in the United States are in the clutches of automobile loan sharks, often paying as high as 126 per cent interest on their loans, according to the National Better Business Bureau which has made a nation-wide survey of the automobile loan racket. It is an almost foregone conclusion that the majority of these persons signed the papers, which have since cut deeply into their incomes and peace of mind, without having read much, if any, of the printed matter they contained.

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Loan Shark Has the "Upper Hand."

Some time ago the Russell Sage Foundation investigated the field of consumer credit, because they had found that numerous small loan agencies operated in such a manner and to such an extent as to be an important cause of poverty and distress. It finally concluded that, in view of the risks to the agencies in loans of this nature, a maximum rate of interest of 3½ per cent per month on the unpaid balance would not be exorbitant. It has since recommended this as a feature of its Uniform Small Loan Law. This law, with minor variations, or laws based upon the same general principles as to supervision, regulation, and necessary powers, have been enacted in 27 or more of the states of the United States, some of them covering only loans up to $300, however.

The better business bureaus and state authorities all over the country are coöperating to eliminate the loan sharks. A person who has already placed himself in their power should communicate with the nearest of these bureaus, the state supervisor of loan agencies, if there is one, the district attorney, the office of the attorney-general in his state, or even the secretary of state. Where the officials are honestly seeking to perform their duties, the distressed citizen will receive coöperation.

Those who are not in the hands of the loan sharks, but who contemplate borrowing money, should seek the advice of the nearest of the above officials, learn the legal rates of interest in the state in which they reside, the amounts of principal to which these rates apply, and the types of contract enforceable in that state. The papers offered for signature should then be studied to see whether they comply with the information received. In fact, it would often save the borrower money if he would employ an attorney to help him throughout the transaction.

Some of the most usual reasons for borrowing money are altogether worthy. In some states, corporations have been formed to help solve the problem of people who cannot meet these obligations. Such a corporation exists in Massachusetts.

A person requiring the services of a physician or dentist, for instance, procures his bill covering the charges, and then goes to this corporation and signs a note for that amount plus 7 per cent; 6 per cent being the amount of interest charged; the remaining 1 per cent being paid to an insurance company by the corporation to insure itself against sickness of the patient and his failure to make payments. The note is made payable to the order of the doctor at the office of the corporation and is payable in installments. The corporation pays the doctor the amount of his bill less 15 per cent. The result is that the patient pays only 7 per cent more than the cost of the physician's services, and the physician receives his money so promptly that it is worth his while to take the discount.

This type of corporation, properly conducted, may eliminate much of the unfairness still practiced by loan sharks.

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Teachers and Cannon Makers

WE ARE wont to think of the French as more militaristic and having more newspapers dominated by armament firms like the Schneider-Creusors than any other nation execept Germany since its new dictator has abolished free speech. But there is another side to the story. One is astounded to see the courage recently displayed by French school teachers which has aroused much comment in official and educational circles.

At an autumn meeting of 80,000 French primary teachers, delegates bearing full authorization met to consider their duties and included those concerning peace policy and war responsibility. They condemned war as "the greatest collective crime" and declared that "with the present state of technical means at the disposal of armies, it is useless to pretend there is any effective defense of individuals, private property or the national patrimony." They asserted that "war as an ultimate means of settling international quarrels was unjustifiable in reason or in fact." The teachers thought it everyone's duty as well as interest to oppose any recourse to it. They pledged themselves "to work in school and outside school for moral disarmament" and paid "homage to conscientious objectors and all those who firmly resist and decide individually to refuse to play their part in collective slaughter." They congratulated themselves on "seeing an ever-increasing number of student-teachers refusing to participate in advanced military preparation."

Unabashed

This pronouncement brought consternation to all militarists. The Minister of Education sternly rebuked them and informed them that the same penalties for war resistance applied to teachers, as well as to others and threatened punishment for lack of patriotism. To this threat the unabashed secretary-general of the Teachers' Syndicate replied: "In school as out of school, teachers will continue to teach peace without any regard for the conformism whose rules are laid out by cannon merchants and their delegates, at the same time without committing the rash mistakes in which a manifestly provocative campaign (by the state) would involve them." . . .

Two measures that they may urge this spring, regardless of anything done in other nations, demand immediate action, and letters to Senators and Congressmen. One, is action by the Senate by a two-thirds vote to put us into the World Court from which we "can withdraw at any time" as it is explicitly provided. This is a matter of extreme psychologic importance, though practically it means only paying our small quota for its support and does not compel us to send a case to it, unless like most other nations we take the special pledge to do so. Should the Senate, after this delay of 11 years, and silly talk about "entanglements," now refuse our entrance after Elihu Root's removal of the smallest technical difficulties, it would accentuate our reliance on force, not law, and our accentuation of a marrow, nationalistic view which we criticize in every other people. Teachers should teach that at present 33 Senators can defeat the will of the majority of the Senate, the majority of the House, the majority of the people, and this is a matter that should be remedied by another amendment to the Constitution, and it should not take us as long as it did to rid ourselves of the "lame duck" voters.

The second matter which concerns America alone is the repeal of the unjust Japanese Exclusion Act, passed in a fit of temper and against the will of the President and Secretary of State, which has embittered the thought of Japan and cut to the heart a people proud, and sensitive, and capable of being friendly had we begun years ago with the policy that Morrow showed in Mexico, and Hull at Montivedeo. The bill would admit a quota of only 189 a year. The children in our schools whose fathers' folly helped on a war which Secretary Dern of the War Department says was a failure and "brought victory to no one," ought to have in the school library that impressive, great book of photographs of war scenes, published by Simon & Schuster, which, if pondered, might do more to remove from youthful imagination the glamor of war than all the teaching of years in the classroom. This is a photographic history of the First World War. The teacher can do much to forestall a second world war if she opens the eyes of students to the incidious propaganda of the armament makers and armament interests, as authoritatively shown in the 5-cent pamphlet by Colonel Drew, "Makers of War," and the latest British pamphlet, "Patriotism Limited" (20 cents), War Resisters League, 171 W. Twelfth Street, New York. . . .

Double Obligation

The free countries like our own have therefore double obligation to declare that modern war is the slaughter of innocent conscripts by other conscripts, equally innocent, and that explosives have no relation to honor, or justice, or permanent safety. Whether world hysteria and insanity shall again be let loose, and civilization crippled may depend largely upon what this safest country in the world decides to do and do speedily. That decision will depend largely upon teachers and parents. War today depends, not on kings and grandees, but on the common folk. No dictator has any power unless supported by the masses. Teachers and parents control the thinking of the masses and are responsible for the politicians who make wars.—Lucia Ames Mead, in "The Massachusetts Teachers."

Another Value In Small Classes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Saffron Walden, Eng.

Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, speaking at a teachers' refresher course here, urged small classes in schools especially with a view to combatting the tendency to a political dictatorship. Education, he said, was essentially the development of the inborn qualities of the individual. The very large class obviously militated against individual treatment, and it was encouraging to know that large classes were being progressively reduced.

Individual development was the aim of true education, but was abhorred by a political dictator. Teachers and schools in Italy and Russia were state-ridden. It was difficult for schools and teachers to secure true liberty of action under any form of government except the popular form, such as was enjoyed in Britain.

He did not want citizens to be robots and automatically responsive to the behests of some super man. In the long run self-government was preferable to good government, just as self-discipline was a higher thing than discipline. Man advanced not only by trial but by overcoming error and no real progress is possible unless we are allowed to make our own mistakes. The desire and the ability to experiment even at the risk of making mistakes were an essential part of educational liberty.

Letters From Parents

An Allowance Leads to Thrift

New York State

Dear Friends:

When I read the Parent Column with its good ideas for helping children to grow mentally fine, I often wish to hear of the outcome in after years, just to know if the influence was a lasting benefit to the child. And with this thought I am "following up" a letter I wrote, in which I stated that in order to break the habit of always asking me to buy something when we passed the 10-cent store, I put my child of four years on a weekly allowance. Out of this he could buy his own toys, though the amount was only 10 cents, and once he had spent it, it mattered not how many times a week we passed this store, I refused to buy him anything. In a short time he ceased to ask. Now that four years have passed, I will relate an incident that will prove the wisdom of correcting this "everlasting toy-buying habit."

A few months ago this boy was taken to New York for a pleasure trip and wanted to take his savings, of a few weeks, in case he wanted to buy something. He was given plenty of time in which to inspect a most interesting Woolworth store, and finally decided to come home with all his money in his pocket. Most of us "grown-ups" couldn't do that!

I might add that for the past year, and he is eight years old, he has invested his money in regular-size tools, one at a time, until he has a good saw, brace and bit, hammer, plane, nails, etc.

With great gratitude, I remain a friend of the parents in the Parent Column. (Mrs.) G. E. B.

S. S. Teacher Uses Reason

Ontario

Dear Parents:

We do enjoy the letters from all over the world. They give us helpful hints on so many problems.

Like Mrs. L. G. M. of California I wish parents would tell of reasonable and practical ways to help the children see that they should study the Daily Bible Lessons. Perhaps the following may help others on order and obedience:

Some years ago I was given a Sunday school class of boys and girls to teach. As their ager ranged from three to twelve it just seemed impossible to hold their attention to the lesson.

The older ones seemed to like to be amused at the sayings and doings of the younger ones. I gave the subject much prayerful thought. One day when the opening exercises were over I suggested that we reason together over something for the good of the Sunday school. All were very ready and willing.

By a series of questions which they answered, the points were clearly brought out as follows:

Most of them attended day school several hours several days a week. While there they must be quiet, show obedience and above all willingness to learn their lessons. To this they all readily agreed, then we reasoned that if this could be done many hours on all other days, surely we could "watch one hour" at Sunday school with a lesson so important for our good, the good of the world and above all to make our Sunday school a credit to the church.

To this they all agreed. From then on there was attention and obedience with greater love for each other.

(Mrs.) L. F. P.

Little Discoveries

Vermont

To the Parent Column:

Sometimes a short letter or article helps to dispel a most troublesome problem. I hope everyone read James A. Goldthwaite's "Building for Big Things." It changed my whole outlook and difficulties have seemed less formidable ever since.

Here are some little discoveries which proved helpful in this family. May they bring an idea or ray of light to some other mother!

It did not seem as if it should be difficult to get the small one to clean his teeth properly, but—the back of the brush seemed as acceptable as the bristles, it was great sport to suck the water through it. Trying to help out the process did not work either. Finally I laughingly suggested, "Clean upstairs and downstairs, indoors and outdoors!" This brought an interested smile (often half the solution lies in getting the youngster into a happy frame of mind). I repeated this bit of nonsense each time and the results were satisfactory.

When our oldest girl began school I tried to show her the reason and value of each subject. I remembered geography as being heartily disliked by most of my schoolmates so I laid special stress on that. "Geography is travel," I explained. "You know everybody likes to go somewhere." The dining room has a map on nearly every wall and her parents' interest in them made them seem especially valuable to her. So when geography came she found it as interesting as she had been told. Now she is looking forward to studying history next year—"traveling in the past."

Mealtime had become something of an ordeal at our house. Bad manners and quarreling were so persistent that no one really enjoyed his dinner. One night I suggested that we impersonate famous people of whom we had heard. So we were Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart, famous fliers; Prince of Wales, best loved young Englishman, and Allene Corliss, well-known short-story writer.

Another night we were Corinne Griffith, motion picture star; Kathleen Norris, novelist; Bob Davis, once editor of Munsey's Magazine, and John Boles, tenor singer in musical plays. Even the small one was interested. I told a few brief facts about each. That provided a topic of conversation so vivid that differences were shelved.

Occasionally I reminded: "Now I'm sure Lindbergh remembers to say 'Please,'" and this correction was received with good humor and the endeavor to replace the wrong method with the better way. Hardly a meal passes now without the children saying, "Now who shall we be?" This bit of imagining makes the meal pass entertainingly and is not only beneficial to the children but lifts the adult thought out of the querulous conversation too often indulged at meal times.

(Mrs.) M. N. P.

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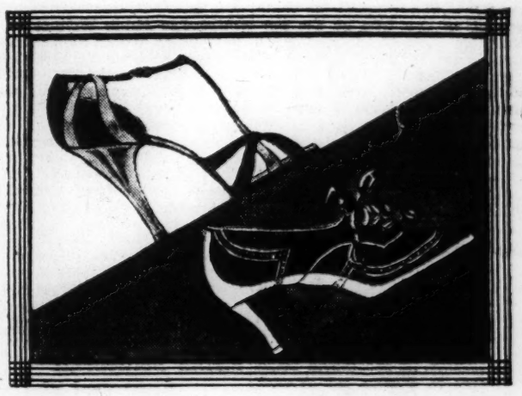

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Center, Above, by Courtesy Stoner & Evans. Lower Left, the Author. All Others, the Derby Museum

Among the numerous varieties of fine English china that stand high in the minds of collectors, that bearing the marks of the Derby factory is conspicuous. The ware was of excellent quality; the designers and decorators were, at certain periods, men of talent.

In the upper row are pictured several types of flatware for which this make is distinguished. In the usual order: A plate with landscape by Zachariah Boerman, flowers by William Billingsley, 1796; thistle dish by William Pegg, "the Quaker," 1798-1800; portion of tea service with canary yellow ground, landscape by Boerman; dish, Cupid and swan, by R. Askew; "'prentice plate," by William Billingsley, 1786-1795.

In the lower row are: A pastile-burning jar decorated in blue, red and gold; a biscuit figure of John Wilkes, with glazed details; an early glazed "Dancing Group" marked "no 17," incised, with crossed swords in blue.

Old Derby China

By G. B. HUGHES

THE beginnings of the celebrated Derby porcelain manufacture were in the Derby Pot Works on Cock-pit Hill. Exactly when this factory was established is unknown, but decorated slipware was produced there for some years previous to 1746. Then a 19-year-old youth named André Planché was engaged as china-maker-in-chief.

André early developed a talent for designing simple white figures of animals, modeling them in pastes of his own composition, getting them fired in a pipe-maker's oven. Soon he built himself a small oven in a large chimney, thus firing his models with a sharper finish. His work attracted notice at the Derby Pot Works, where he was employed for nine years. Although a genius in his work, it was impossible to leave Planché in a position of trust without efficient management and, owing to the high cost of the porcelain, it was found advisable to close the Cock-pit Works in 1756.

Enter, the Name Duesbury

On New Year's Day of that year the famous Old Derby Factory came into existence in the drawing up of a deed for the "act of making china wares" by William Duesbury and André Planché, financed by John Heath. This proposition fell through on account of Planché's habits, Duesbury alone being financed by the banker, Heath, who had been twice mayor of Derby. William Duesbury in the early 1750's was decorating figures of earthenware and porcelain, in the white, from the factories at "Chellsea and Bogh," in workshops of his own.

The Old Derby Works were greatly improved and enlarged in 1758. In the same year Duesbury transferred the entire stock-in-trade of Longton Hall Works to Derby, but very little was heard of the plant until 1770. Then Duesbury bought the Chelsea factory and removed the contents of it also to Derby. The excellence of his productions began to attract attention, and in 1773 George III gave his patronage with permission for the crown to be added to the mark. Two years later the Bow factory was merged into Derby.

In 1786 Duesbury was succeeded in the business by his son William, who ran the business for nine years, then taking into partnership an Irish miniature painter named Michael Kean, who had worked at the plant for many years. These men conducted business under the style of Duesbury and Kean.

Last Duesbury Exits—Bloor Appears

Various changes in control came as years passed, and in 1815 one of the third generation of Duesburys leased the works to his chief bookkeeper Robert Bloor. With the help of his brother Joseph he tried to save the tottering business from ruin. This he did by manufacturing cheap and gaudy materials for sale at country fairs and auctions throughout the country. The firm became prosperous once more and Bloor was appointed potter to George IV, but its reputation had suffered and Derby porcelain soon lost its vogue among the wealthy. In 1845 the works were closed and the models bought by Samuel Boyle of Fenton, who in turn disposed of them to Copelands.

About 1796, in the régime of Michael Kean, a harder paste was used, with a greenish translucency and a thinner uncrazed surface which did not absorb the paint. From 1815, when Bloor took control, there was a lack of transparency in the somewhat heavy paste and the glaze had a tendency to crack and cause discoloration.

Various Marks Explained

Before 1770, Derby china was seldom marked, and is, therefore, hard to identify, although a simple script D was occasionally used. Handles of teapots and jugs were copied from the twigs of trees, while around the feet of these pieces were strawberries with leaves modeled in relief without color. Such pieces had the mark D 1750 incised under the base before firing.

Chelsea-Derby productions are very difficult to identify if unmarked, for the same models, body and molds were being used at both Chelsea and at Derby. The mark in use until 1784 was an anchor in gold, placed inside the gold "D," which may have stood for either Derby or Duesbury. The anchor alone was Chelsea's mark. From 1765 until 1780 a cursive "N" was used, sometimes incised and sometimes enameled in red or blue and either alone or in combination with other marks. Exactly what the "N" indicated is unknown.

In 1773 a crown with carefully jeweled bows was added to the existing mark; the crown with an anchor below until 1784, and the crown with a D below until 1782. The first color used was blue; then purple or puce; occasionally gold, light brown and black. This marked the beginning of the Crown-Derby period. In 1782 two crossed batons with three dots on each side were placed beneath the crown and above the "D." This mark was enameled in blue and puce until 1795 and in red afterward. Its use did not cease until 1830. In 1782 the semimat brilliant enamel blue for which early Derby is so famous was replaced by an underglaze of cobalt blue. This fact is useful in fixing a date. For eight months of 1795 the D mark was combined with a K in monogram form.

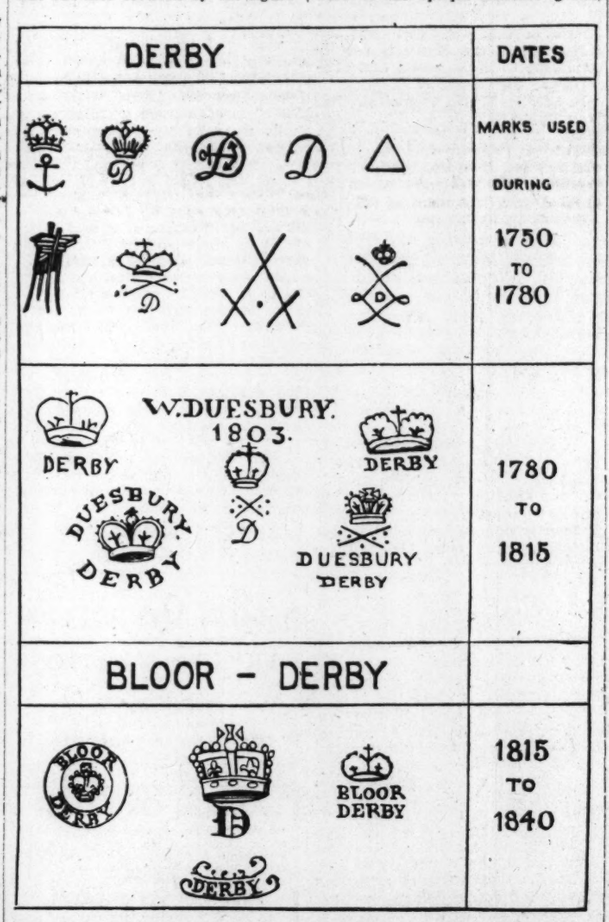
The mark used at the beginning of the Bloor régime was in keeping with the lower standard of the work. A carelessly drawn crown, smaller than previously and having no jewels on its bows, with two strokes of the brush to indicate the crossed batons, and a pattern number below, appeared in red enamel. From 1820 two circles surround a crown around which are the words, "Bloor Derby." An elaborate crown over a printed thumb mark was also used. Both of these marks were printed in vermilion, and were used until 1845 to indicate ware of superior quality.

Figure Groups of the Derby Factory

Derby is famous for its modeled figures, both decorated and in the biscuit, the latter being plain unglazed white figures resembling alabaster. In 1770 Duesbury invented a special quality paste with which the lines of his figures could be molded cleaner and more distinctly. This was used until 1810.

During the early years Duesbury more or less copied the figures of Chelsea, but when he invented his famous biscuit body just mentioned he began to employ the best modelers in the country at high wages. The first was Pierre Stephan, who modeled most of the statuettes of national heroes during his three years of service. Jean Spangler and William Coffee were two other clever modelers who worked at Derby before 1786. When Kean took control of the works they left in company with all the best artist-workmen.

There were two outstanding figure-makers or assemblers—Joseph Hill, who marked his work with an incised triangle, and Isaac Farnworth, whose mark was an incised star. When the first original statuette or figure came from the designer, it was cut into sections by the figure-makers, each minute part being cast separately in plaster molds. The castings were ultimately assembled and mounted on a base with an animal or flowers, all molded separately and added in the same way. The commercial success of a group lay in the skill of the assembler.



During the time that the most esteemed sorts of Derby ware were made—almost a century—many different types of marks were placed on it. Most of them, aside from the artists' symbols, are shown here, with the dates of the chief periods only

The fame of Derby china is due to a great extent to the high quality of its beautiful decorations, the work of artist-workmen now famous. Derby was probably the first English factory to show flowers and landscapes in a realistic manner. The finest of the flower painters was William Billingsley, who was employed at Derby from 1774 until 1795. At first he did small stereotyped flowers in the conventional way, but gradually his work took on a style entirely his own.

The briar rose was his favorite flower. His coloring was always more delicate than his contemporaries', and had a fatty, soft glaze. Leaves were of an opaque chrome green, slightly veined and outlined. For many years he used the wiping-out method; that is, he would apply one color only, obtaining the lighter tones by wiping out with a colorless brush.

Edward Withers and Pegg, the Quaker

A prolific flower painter working at Derby from 1770 to 1790 was Edward Withers, who gave his leaves two shades of translucent copper green—bluish and yellowish—with dark outlines. One flower always sprays out from the group, a feature that distinguished his work.

William Pegg, the Quaker, replaced Billingsley and stayed with the firm until 1823. Leaves painted by him are of opaque chrome green, a color not used before 1796. His flowers were usually natural size or larger and covered the entire surface of the article to be decorated. The name of the flower, unless a common one, was painted on the piece. Quaker Pegg's drawing and finish were excellent, but his work always had a rather flat appearance.

Jockey Hill, Bansford and Others

Two celebrated landscapists worked at Derby: Zachariah Boreman and Jockey Hill. Boreman, who had been head painter at Chelsea, arrived at Derby in 1784 and left ten years later. He washed in his objects with a neutral tint, over which he laid a transparent positive color. The piece was then fired to fix the paint, the shading and detail work being added with a tracing pencil before the final firing. His coloring was quiet and subdued. Boreman was also an excellent painter of exotic birds, which he usually placed over a transparent copper-green background.

At Derby for many years before he left in 1800, Jockey Hill shaded his landscapes in a light and delicate way. His colors were more vivid and less tasteful than those of Boreman, who got his distinctive effects with broader washes of the first painting. Hill's skies were in an ocher tint and he introduced very small figures into his pictures. James Bansford, who left Derby in 1795, did landscapes, figure subjects and delightful miniatures, about 2 inches square, in pure colors laid on rather thinly. Sometimes his drawing was rather weak. John Brewer was another landscapist who painted exotic birds and landscapes with equal facility. At Derby from 1796 to 1810, he worked in natural colors on backgrounds of chrome green and burnished gold.

Fruit was painted until 1795 by George Complin, whose work, though conventional, was always bright and gay. He was succeeded by Thomas Steele, whose fruit was more realistic in manner. His colors were rich and transparent, blending into each other in a most fascinating way. Many of his most delicate effects were obtained by dabbing the wet color with his fingers.

Kaufman of Boston to Sell Out

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE American furniture collection of Mr. Hyman Kaufman of Boston, distinguished by an extraordinary number of important Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other early New England pieces, will go on exhibition at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, here, today, prior to its sale the afternoons of April 12, 13 and 14. This collection is being sold by Mr. Kaufman's order, because of his retirement from the antique business.

Among the important Rhode Island pieces is a shell-carved mahogany highboy with claw-and-ball feet, made in Newport about the middle of the 18th century. This highboy and a very similar lowboy are both attributed to Goddard. There are two rare New England mahogany desks, one, a shell-carved block-front piece with claw-and-ball feet, made in Salem, Mass., in the 18th century, with the characteristic close-grained heavy mahogany of that locale. Another, also block-front, is a kneehole example with four reeded flat pilasters and turned feet, made in New England in the first half of the 18th century.

In the earlier American group appear examples of the paneled and carved oak "Hadley" chest, one only 23 inches high and 45 inches long. The other is of the one-drawer type, the entire front covered with intaglio carving of vines and tulip flowers. Placed at about 1710 is a turned, maple, trestle, gateleg table from Rhode Island. Queen Anne walnut pieces include six fiddle-back side chairs from Rhode Island, desirable examples of the inlaid highboy and lowboy, and upholstered wing chair.

Clocks include numerous long-case, banjo and shelf types. In the long-case clocks is one with a shell-carved, block-front, mahogany case attributed to John Goddard. There are also long-case clocks, as follows: By Joshua Wilder, Hingham, Mass., a miniature example; an inlaid mahogany "rocking ship" clock by William Cummens, Roxbury, Mass.; a Queen Anne curly maple example by Gawen Brown, Boston, circa 1750; a painted pine miniature example by Joshua Wilder, with his label pasted inside the door. In the banjo clocks is an inlaid mahogany example decorated with the arms of New York, by Simon Willard, Roxbury, Mass. There are two inlaid mahogany "kidney"-dial shelf clocks, one by Aaron Willard and the other by Benjamin Morrel, Boscawen, N. H.

The Rushlight Club

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little, the Rushlight Club will meet at "The Counting House," second floor, No. 13 T Wharf, Boston, Mass., at 2 p. m. Saturday, April 14, 1934. Mr. L. L. Thwing will lead the discussion in a symposium on the camphene burning group of lamps, including fluid and vapor lamps.

Noticeable at these meetings is the keen interest displayed by the members who discuss the characteristics of the lamps brought in from their collections. For this session members are requested to bring in camphene and fluid-burning types. Much valuable information is being brought to light through comparison of dates with data from the Patent Office records. It is hoped that among the specimens brought in April 14 there will be a camphene lamp with six or more burners, perhaps from someone's attic souvenirs.

A Map of the Sources Of Rugs

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A MAP as big as the wall of a small room went on exhibit here recently, showing the provinces and countries where real oriental rugs are made. In a vivid fashion, little pictures of rugs with all their rich colors and characteristic designs are pasted on the very geographical spot where such rugs are woven.

The map was made in England and is probably the only one in the United States, it is said. Although the geography is a little distorted, it serves its primary purpose of indicating graphically the types of rugs peculiar to each section. It has proved very interesting to owners and collectors who perhaps have never travelled in the countries themselves.

Students from classes of art and interior decoration, as well as home makers, hover about to find resemblances, in the little picture rugs, to those orientals they have seen, studied, handled, or perhaps owned. Each miniature rug, about the size of a small book, is labeled, and they are scattered all the way from the Black Sea eastward beyond India into China.

In different provinces of Persia are found the Kirman, Shiraz, Saruk, Kirmanshah, Teheran and Ispahan. In Turkestan are seen, among others, the Khiva and the Bokhara. Large patterned rugs are spread in the Caucasian Mountain region. Between the Black Sea and the Caspian it is noticeable that the oriental floor coverings have more distinctly geometric patterns, while down in Persia they take on floral designs. Since the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States manufacturers say that they are getting in more Daghestans, Kazaks and Kabistans.

The map will remain on exhibit at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. for several weeks.

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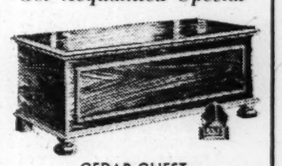

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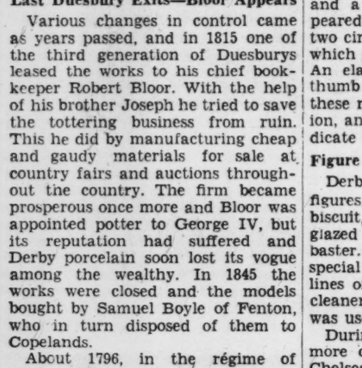

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By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE huntin', shootin' and fishin' circles of later Victorian England and the schools in which they were educated were scarcely forcing-beds for art, music and literature. Spinster aunts, it is true, were known to make pale water color drawings and, on occasion, still paler poems. It is also true that in maiden meditation, fancy free, young women practiced turning their thumbs under arpeggio passages devised by one Sidney Smith—a composer who deserved to bear a less illustrious name. Conversation in the drawing-room was stimulated by the performance of such pieces as "The Maiden's Prayer" and "Home sweet home, with variations," by Thalberg—this period was the golden age of arpeggios—to which the bric-à-brac and photograph frames on the piano lid played an obbligato. The performance was always a rattling one if not necessarily good. But for boys music was looked down on as an unmanly pursuit, and the few who showed any practical interest in it were at once suspect of being "muffs." As an English poet puts it:

Let Dagoes paint and write and sing
But Art is not an English thing.

Here is a first-hand description of the music master of an expensive preparatory school of the time: "He hated Bach, Beethoven and Mozart—in fact all the classics. He used to refer to them as 'those boring old boys.' Chopin and Schumann he considered rather too advanced for consideration, and it is quite probable that he had never even heard of Wagner or Brahms. He used to make his pupils play ridiculous, mid-Victorian drawing-room pieces, his especial favorite being a mawkish effusion called 'Les Cloches du Monastère.' Another favorite was called 'The Love and the Bird,' and a small, round-faced boy who was made to play it—it was his first appearance in public— at the annual School Concert lived to describe this piece of musical 'back-chat' as being constructed out of a single theme of nauseating sweetness accompanied by a riot of trills and arpeggios. If it suggested anything at all, it put one in mind of a dialogue between a sentimental old maid and her canary."

* * *

The small boy was the future composer of "Three Funeral Marches"—for a statesman, a canary and a rich aunt. We now know the answer to: Why a canary? In fact "First Childhood," by Lord Berners, from which these descriptions are taken (London: Constable. 8s. 6d. net), gives us an extraordinarily vivid picture of a phase of Victorian life which, by its complete Philistinism, was responsible for creating in every foreigner an intense conviction that music is not an English thing—a conviction that still hardily lingers on the other side of the Channel.

This autobiography—which takes its author only up to the age of 10—also shows the toughness of æsthetic sensibility when it is genuine. Even the brutalities of a preparatory school with a ferocious headmaster failed to mold this little boy, who was not good at games, into the pattern designed eventually to produce the "correct" type of Englishman of the huntin', shootin' and fishin' variety. He had in him something that defied all the forces of Philistia, in his family and out of it. He was to become not only one of the distinguished composers of his time but an excellent painter, and now "First Childhood" proves him to be a brilliant writer. As in his musical compositions, one finds a delightful irony and wit. Like Heine he refuses to swaddle beauty with the heavy wraps of seriousness. One of his first compositions, it will be remembered, was a setting of Heine's "Du bist wie eine Blume," in which he found inspiration from the authentic fact that the famous lyric was first addressed, not to a maiden but to a small white pig.

* * *

We are given a lifelike series of family portraits as seen through the sharp eyes of an unusually precocious child. There is the fox-hunting mother who excelled in horsemanship. "I think if my mother had been asked, at my christening, by a benevolent Fairy, 'With what gifts shall I endow your child? Shall he be a distinguished politician, a great writer, an eminent composer, a painter of renown or a good rider?' there is no doubt as to what her answer would have been." There is the naval father who looked like a minor royalty; "with that easy superiority of manner which enables people to command respectful attention whether on a battleship or in a restaurant." There is the paternal grandmother who was "violently low-church," and who caused general astonishment by having herself described in "Who's Who" as "distinctly low."

There is the uncle who was rumored to have had "an unfortunate love affair" in his youth—a form of protection against matchmakers strongly recommended by the author to bachelors. Also the extremely pretty aunt with an "appealing bird-like silliness that, in its way, was a good deal more attractive than a great many other people's intelligence." Relations, child friends, servants, school masters, school companions and the rest, are all presented, as the artists say, "in the round." It is as if the faded pictures of an old photograph album had suddenly become living people who stepped back into their Victorian surroundings to show us their characters, behavior and the life they led.

Lord Berners's sensibility to music showed itself early. The "Fantasie Impromptu" of Chopin, played by a visitor, unbarr'd the gates of light. Perhaps even earlier manifestations—although he does not claim them—were creating a violent disturbance at a village concert and his dislike of Cousin Emily's singing. At school he had to study Chopin surreptitiously as the music master already mentioned thought this composer "morbid."

Although some readers will regret an over-frank phrase or two, this book arouses the liveliest curiosity about its successors. One will now feel a trifle apprehensive in the company of a small boy. He may be takin' notes, and, faith there's the possibility he'll prent it.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Let's Play Paper Dolls

IT IS done one way in childhood—playing paper dolls. You cut out figures from the fashion sheet, stick consecutively what you think are the prettiest heads on them (applying the same head to a succession of costumes for different occasions), set them up on the seat of a dining-room chair, and then you say, "Let's have something exciting happen." In our day there were few men fashion plates, so we used scissors for husbands. Now we have tall, good-looking young men like Mr. Ralph Bellamy.

For in adulthood, going to movies amounts to practically the same thing. You take Miss Carole Lombard's picture-head for instance (if you are partial to her cool, reserved type), adjust it to a series of smart clothes, and there you are. To play the game right you must be sure to match her to "blonde" surroundings, like those of her recently publicized new home. She must move in a pastel atmosphere. Or, like Miss Jean Harlow in "Dinner at Eight," effectively set off in prismatic platinum whiteness. If it is Miss Claudette Colbert you are choosing, place her strategically against a brunette background that will reproduce in darker tones.

* * *

"Let's have something exciting happen." The producer says it first, the scenarist follows suit and the director takes the members of the paper doll cast and moves them about in beaver board sets according to the notions of excitement prescribed. But the spectator joins in the game immediately he takes his seat before the screen.

Recent examples of these paper doll fictions are two minor productions, "This Man is Mine" and "Madame Spy." In the first, a sardonic little Idyl of Suburbia, Miss Irene Dunn asserts her prerogative of holding her screen husband (Mr. Ralph Bellamy) against the applied technique of one of those idle young women (played by Miss Constance Cummings) who are never content unless they are luring some man from his fireside. And anyone who has ever seen one of these young women in action will admit that Miss Cummings does it with conviction. But the figures are strictly fashion-sheet and remain consistently two-dimensional. And the men, including Mr. Sidney Blackmer and Mr. Charles Starrat, are not quite so persuasive to our imagination as were our childhood scissors. Even Miss Kay Johnson, who pungently emits worldly-wise remarks, depends on good grooming as her chief asset.

* * *

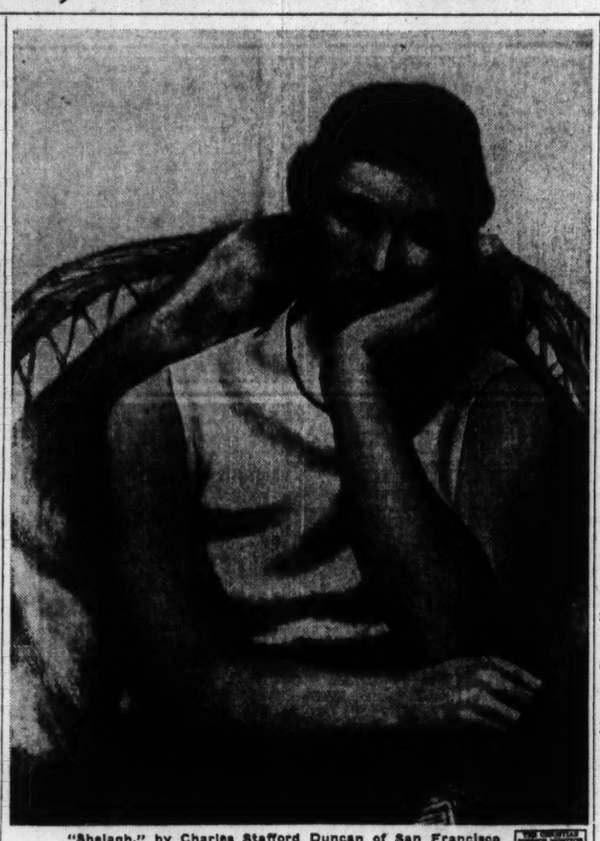
In "Madame Spy," Miss Fay Wray, more out of McCall's than Vogue, looks perpetually distrait. The head selected to go with her costumes has downcast eyes and facial signs of inner perturbation. The key to her distress is in the title. The excitement furnished, involving messages passed in supposedly secret but actually in the most obviously telltale manner, is entirely papier-mâché. And though Mr. Nils Asther looks very handsome in his glittering uniforms, they could easily have been cut out of a continental journal of military modes.

When the excitement ventures into gangsterdom, it is dangerous—not to the adult, with whom we are at present concerned, but to the masculine youth to whom brawn and braggadocio are paramount qualities of manhood. In the same way we suppose the sinuous wiles of the worldly screen woman are harmful to young girlhood. But the effect of movies on youth deserves another chapter. The adult movie goer, by habit or profession, plays with these paper dolls not at all seriously and sometimes objectively—in the latter case as a duty (often irksome)) and in the first as a means of killing (not filling) time.

* * *

Even the diverting energy of the now celebrated bus ride, "It Happened One Night," leaves the live person with the impression that it would be more fun to take a bus on one's own account and see what happens. It might not be anything very showy or spectacular. The bus would probably not get lodged in a ditch. Romance would probably not be found stalking in the next seat. But it might bring some inner experience, a shifting of viewpoint, from conversation with a manual laborer or in the dialogue of a frivolous girl, a widening of the walls of circumscription, if only through the wayside scenery. At any rate, what excitement it did provide would not be synthetic.

How often at the end of the average Hollywood picture (and we are referring only to the average) we exclaim in a paraphrase of Alice's famous peroration, "You are nothing but a pack of—paper dolls!"



"Shelagh," by Charles Stafford Duncan of San Francisco

Some Western Oils

By REGINALD POLAND
President, Western Association of Art Museum Directors

IS THERE a western type of painting? The recent exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture From 16 American Cities at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City failed to reveal any common denominator or general characteristic stamping the work as American. Carefully chosen to discover, if possible, a common denominator for the West are the 39 oils now comprising a circuit show, Some Western Oils. The Western Association of Art Museum Directors assembled these from the western art centers where the member-directors are located. The groups were to be representative of the better contemporary painting, whether conservative, advanced or a combination of both.

While the exhibits are progressive and attractive, in general, there is no real common denominator for the pictures in this exhibition. The pictures are representative of the tastes of those who selected the different groups, rather than representative of the best in the West today.

It seems as if there were a tendency for artists in the northern sections to work according to theory, to interpret emotionally rather than simply to reproduce what they see. And they are painting from an æsthetic standpoint. This is not the complete story, for Santa Fe, N. M., a southern region, often paints in this way, too. But the easier life in the South is usually conducive to more gentle and conservative expression.

In Seattle, Wash., very strong has been the influence of Mr. Walter Isaacs on other Seattle representatives toward almost—but not quite—abstract forms in composition. For example, "Study of a Nude," by Mr. Peter Camfferman, the most progressive painting in this show perhaps, is an interesting if not entirely successful assimilation of the natural with the abstract, and is a creation in the language of pictorial painting. The similarly sophisticated pictures from Portland, Ore., are interesting as laboratory studies, but, with the exception of Mr. Eric La Made's goldentoned "November Landscape," they fail to excite one greatly. Portland's group has breadth and emotional appeal.

* * *

Every Oakland and San Francisco (Calif.) picture has its own individual, artistic quality. Mr. Rinaldo Cuneo's still-life of three luscious red apples is an art creation, not a mere picture. Its composition is very asymmetrical, but clever. Mr. William Gaw's flower still-life recalls the subtle and sensitive fantasies of Odilon Redon. Miss Margaret Bruton's "On the Comstock Lode," with its numerous houses, reminds us of cubistic post-impressionism and the Oriental painter's essence of life; France and the Orient are still definite influences on the art of the Golden Bay region. This entire group is both bold and individual.

* * *

To the Laguna Beach (Calif.) section, Mr. William Wendt sent his better-than-average "Seaside Cottages," an impressionistic picture of breadth. Miss Eleanor Colburn considers dynamic symmetry most important, as her "Bathing Baby" perhaps too obviously suggests. Mr. Clarence K. Hinkle has a completely realized still-life, "The Breakfast Table," a refreshing creation, painted according to one of the many theories that have occupied Mr. Hinkle. Laguna Beach has an art life that is sincere and creative.

From Los Angeles, Mr. Conrad Buff's "Minarets" suggests his mural tendencies; under the PWA he has been doing some splendid murals. Mr. Paul Sample's "Mexican Quarter," in the innumerable houses of the scene, is like an all-over pattern of plastic forms. He has already attained a national importance. The Los Angeles examples are of uneven quality, yet all are substantially and well painted. Santa Barbara's pictures are conservative but of exceptional quality. This group consists of the classic, "Two Figures on Beach," by Mr. Douglass Parshall, A. N. A.; Mr. Cecil C. Davis's Old Master-like "Joan," with her hunting falcon, and "Magnolia," by Mr. De Witt Parshall, N. A., this last a magnified blossom of not too obvious pattern. Santa Barbara is a quiet, rather self-sufficient and long-established California community.

For whatever reason, the trio of canvases from Omaha, Neb., is quite conservative and different from all the others in the show. From the Southwest, especially exciting is Mr. B. J. O. Nordfeldt's "Gravel Pit," with reddish sand framed by greenish-gray rocks and trees and with quarry building and puffing train forming areas of varying grays in the background. It is a stimulating canvas. Denver (Colo.) and Santa Fé are progressive in art.

* * *

From San Diego (Calif.) are two quiet landscapes by the older artists, Messrs. Charles A. Fries and Maurice Braun. Mr. Charles Reiffel's "Summer Design" of varying greens is a lush and vigorous landscape. Miss Margot Rocle's "Dark Madonna," of a Mexican group, appropriately has solid and stolid construction and character. Mr. Everett Gee Jackson's "Two Girls and Palm" is even more architecturally built up with the forms æsthetically re-created. However, San Diego tends toward the conservative.

This collection of paintings will be on view in the Seattle (Wash.) Art Museum during May and afterward in Portland, Honolulu, T. H., Oakland and San Francisco.

To answer our opening question as to a possible western quality in our contemporary painting. Westerners seem frank and bold in striking out, fresh in their expression, interesting in the choice of subject matter and, generally, not too dominated by æsthetics. The work is usually bright and colorful, and the pictures are, more often than not, pleasant to live with.

The PWA art projects now being completed throughout southern California confirm such an opinion. The artists have been able so to express themselves even under the strain and pressure of working according to a time schedule.

The Government as Patron

By DOROTHY ADLOW

THE Public Works of Art project seems to have poked its head through a mountainous heap of criticism. The day has come when the accomplishment may be viewed and estimated. Work by members of the New England group is being exhibited at 491 Boylston Street, Boston, and judging from the vast number of visitors we may conclude that the publicity has stirred up unprecedented interest. This time the patron of art is the Government; never has a patron exercised more far-reaching beneficence or exhibited greater breadth of taste.

* * *

The issues for a time were hopelessly entangled. Was the matter humanitarian or artistic? Which consideration should come first? We sympathized with the committees, knowing that whatever way they turned the wind would blow against them. At best the measurement of artistic values is arbitrary; taste and standards vary. By its very nature the Government grant was intended to encompass many groups. It was hoped that fine talents would be selected, but it was impossible, because of necessary geographic distribution and the character of the projects, to exercise a strict choice. The democratic ideal does not hold in the arts; to single out the first-rate craftsman one must be motivated by æsthetic tests only. To appreciate the exposition of New Englanders for what it is worth, one must relax on occasion the higher demands of craft, and become sentimental, pedagogical, historical, patriotic. Fine art may serve any of these ends, but fine art, too, is an end in itself.

The New England artists reveal varying depths and breadths. We have our share of provincial painters. The general tendency, however, is in the direction of an agreeable illustration which treats the subjects fancifully. Most artists, given the opportunity to paint a mural, affect the attitude of a story-teller who softens asperities and envelops his tale in a delicate glow. The painters of projects were somehow imbued with the sense of a mission, and they felt the need of endowing the walls they ornamented with a tune keyed to optimism. There is no doubt that people visiting public buildings, schools and libraries expect just such atmosphere in pictures. The popularity of this manner probably recommends it. It would be foolish to expect, in this brief and excited interval, something immense and overpowering to be painted. The murals exhibited in Boston show good craftsmanship, able illustration and a commendable effort to come to grips with technical problems posed by the awkward measures of space allotted.

* * *

There are other departments of activity, portraiture for example. That seems the least encouraging field, simply because the painters in portraying school principals and government officials have somehow felt the need of being naturalistic and conventional. The art of portraiture must be saved from the academy. The PWA has not succeeded. Who knows? Maybe some unknown hero will arise and effect the rescue.

The easel pictures exhibit an exceptional liveliness. The painters have used local subjects and have contrived to reveal genuinely the characteristics of the New England atmosphere. The Provincetown group, the most brilliant in New England, has contributed appreciably to the high level of the display.

There is no room in these paragraphs to discuss individual exhibits, but a number of new names appear upon the list with very creditable contributions. One or two projects for murals show more than promise. To the seasoned gallery trotter this PWA exhibition gives pleasure. There has been splendid coöperation on the part of artists, a concentrated effort, and above all a desire to work to the best of one's capacity. Results show already.

Singing-Woman

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

PRIMA DONNA she never was, so Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the contralto, acknowledged, talking one day of her latest project for a world tour. She has not presumed to regard herself as a grand opera star under any circumstances she has yet known since she began her career. Even in the early nineties, when she was associated with the opera at Hamburg, Ger., and when Johannes Brahms, the composer, returning from Vienna for a visit to the home of his youth, used to ask the director to put on Bizet's "Carmen," with Heink in the title rôle, she was scarcely convinced of her preëminence.

"For myself," said she, "I knew I did the part of Carmen only moderately well; but of course I took pleasure in having so famous a musician as Brahms like me in it. Right through everything, my experience has been the same. In one way or another I have come short of the mark, notwithstanding applause. Either I failed to satisfy myself, or else I missed suiting the reviewers. For you may be sure that I took to heart anything unfavorable that I read about my performance and tried to improve matters at the next opportunity. Still, I doubt if I could point to an occasion when I absolutely met the expectations of everybody. One of the New York critics of some time ago invariably discerned a flaw of some sort in my work. For years I endeavored to reach the standard he seemed to have in mind; and in spite of my efforts, I had only partial success."

"You did not resent, or ignore, what critics wrote?" Mme. Schumann-Heink was asked.

"Impossible!" replied she. "I was glad when they pointed out ways, even slight ones, in which I could make my interpretations better. The more ideas they gave me that I could use to advantage, whether on the stage or on the platform, the more happiness they caused me."

To persons who have attended opera from the Golden Age down to now, Mme. Schumann-Heink is perhaps among dramatic contraltos just what she herself declared Nellie Melba to have been among coloratura sopranos—first and best. To many people living far from music centers, on northwestern American plains, for example, where an auditorium of canvas and a dressing-room of rough boards, perchance, may be erected, she is simply the Singing-Woman.

Men, women and children assemble from all around. At the last minute, some of them make a special request—"Singing-Woman, will you let us leave the babies in the shack, while we sit in the tent and listen to you?"—which she immediately grants, and the concert starts.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is the most compliant of artists, we may be sure, when she thinks the other person may be of ever so little shrewder opinion than herself. She is probably not so easy to change, however, when she feels positive she has the right view. What did she say to Kniese, master of rehearsals at Bayreuth, upon his cautioning her against the employment of her "chest voice" singing the lines of Erda in "Siegfried"? What, again, did she say to Mr. Richard Strauss regarding the music he wrote for Clytæmnestra in "Elektra"?

Whatever, in either case, her observations may have been, we know that she held her ground, although in most particulars she accepted and venerated the authority of both men.

W. P. T.

Nicely Decorated

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"SIXTEEN," the latest play at the Embassy, is something of a paradox, for it is a light comedy with affinities to "Ghosts." Irene Lawrence is a girl who has idolized the memory of her father, killed just after the war, when she was too young to be aware of his many faults and weaknesses. On her sixteenth birthday she is faced with the imminent marriage of her mother to a middle-aged barrister, Sir John Corbett, and the shock to her sensibilities is so great that it threatens to unseat her reason. When she finds that a fur coat which her mother has given her as a present was partly paid for by Sir John, her emotional disturbance is such that she throws it into the Thames, and is almost drowned in doing so. This is the climax of the play.

We may be thankful that the authors of "Sixteen" discuss the problem at issue without undue indulgence in that pseudo-academic jargon which disports itself so oddly in the diction of Greek mythology. Nevertheless, they do not succeed in convincing us that they have realized the essentials of the situation with any great vividness, or obtained more than a superficial comprehension of Irene's mental turmoil. It is in fact, the chief defect of an otherwise admirable play that Irene is more important and less interesting than Sir John Corbett and her mother; and that Sir John Corbett and her mother are more important and less interesting than the elderly family servant, Mrs. Queen, and the young child, Baba. The part of Irene is scantily written, and we do not feel that Miss Antoinette Cellier discovers in it much more than the authors put there.

Miss Fabia Drake plays the mother. Miss Drake is an actress with an extremely wide repertory of facial expressions and gestures, but somehow these qualifications often fail to compose into a whole picture. In "Sixteen," however, the entire composition does at last emerge, and she tackles her long speech in the first act—an unusual ordeal for a modern player—with conspicuous success. Mr. Cecil Trouncer's obvious zest is always pleasing, and he makes of Corbett a lawyer in whose hands one would leave one's legal affairs with complete confidence.

But it is Miss Alexis France and Miss Muriel Aked who are the making of the play as an entertainment. Miss France has what is surely the richest part ever written for a girl of 14, and virtually every line she utters, whether exposing a greed for chocolates or a determination not to do a stroke of work more than is inevitable, brings an instantaneous and rousing laugh. Miss Aked as Mrs. Queen has one of those dryly humorous rôles in which she has long excelled.

H. H.

Embassy Theater—"Sixteen," a Play in Three Acts, by Aimée and Philip Stuart. Directed by John Fernald. Produced March 13, 1934.

'Moor Born'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SOMETHING movingly true is communicated to the audience by Mr. Dan Totheroh's new drama about the Brontës. It is poet's work, though he has never gone outside the province of good prose in it to portray the affairs of that lonely homestead on the moor that sheltered a clergyman's three daughters who secretly sought expression in writing novels and poetry and a son whose writing and painting talents come to nothing. At the core of the play is Emily, so deeply fond of her frustrated brother, Branwell, that she can put aside all disgust at his dissolute ways and succor him in the times when he loses self-control. At one time, in a maudlin moment, when she is helping him home across the moor he even strikes her.

It is Emily who holds him in her arms after the night at the tavern that proves fatal. At the end, when she too, passes on, as if there were nothing more for her to live for, she asks that it be given out that Branwell was the author of "Wuthering Heights," which she had published under an assumed name. Miss Helen Gahagan has made a considerable penetration into Emily's emotional life, for the sense of a woman who rejoiced in her lonely environment and stayed strong in it emerges from her characterization.

With further performance this sort of concentration upon character should come into the performance as a whole. Miss Frances Starr brings out a self-centered quality in the part of Charlotte, who, of the three sisters, has a vision of literary fame for them. Anne is still a good deal of a child as played by Miss Edith Barrett. Mr. Glenn Anders pushes Branwell to the verge of caricature and so loses something of the pathetic appeal that the unhappy youth should have. The same shortcoming is noticeable in Mr. Thomas Findlay's pulpiteering performance of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, though the author has made little more than a sententious lay figure of this character. All this use of over-accent is well meant, but the insistence upon histrionics tends to defeat the spectator's eagerness to enter into the lives of the people of the play sympathetically.

The author has conveyed well the anxiety of the three sisters as to what the future is to hold for them, and the mutual affection that draws them together at every crisis. Word of their success as writers causes the spectators to rejoice. One of the finest moments comes early in the play when they link arms and march around the room. Branwell, as the author has conceived him, is believably a near-genius gone off at a tangent, partly because of an unhappy love affair. To him are given lines that a poet might speak extempore. He resists the efforts to get him to bed, for there he would "toss all night in black anguish, falling asleep only to dream of her." He mourns that he has lost the inspiration of "a great poem that came sweeping on the back of the wind, sweeping across the moor."

When Charlotte brings in a spray of blossoms we believe, so well has the author established the atmosphere of a black country, that she found it on the moor, "just bitten by the frost." And one feels a deep breath of the open in Emily's words of encouragement to Branwell, seeking to help him put aside cowardice: "It's a strong wind, sweet with pine and heather." Outside under the luminous gray sky could be heard the rise and fall of the song of the wind. For the moor did something to all who dwelt in Haworth parsonage.

George Bushar and John Tuerk present "Moor Born," a play by Dan Totheroh, beginning April 3, 1934, at the Playhouse.

Philharmonic-Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Who conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 4, is a question; for although Mr. Hans Lange actually stood in the music director's prescribed place and although he held the baton, beat the time, guided the phrasing and indicated when the sound should be loud and when soft, Mr. Arturo Toscanini sat by in the auditorium.

Now was Mr. Lange, or was Mr. Toscanini, the interpreter of the ite on the program? Which of the two men brought out the qualities of the composers and the characteristics of their works? Perhaps Mr. Lange is a forceful enough executant with the stick to make the "Preciosa" Overture of Weber, the First Rhapsody for clarinet and orchestra of Debussy (Mr. Simeon Bellison, clarinetist) the Sinfonietta, op. 17, of Berezowsky, and the Symphony No. 3 of Sibelius go as they did; and perhaps, again, Mr. Toscanini is influential enough, merely being there and hearing, to affect measurably the result achieved.

On the night of April 2, Mr. Toscanini, giving a concert under the auspices of the Beethoven Association at the Town Hall, directed a selected group of Philharmonic-Symphony men in works by Mozart, Wagner and Beethoven. He presented what could only be counted a brilliant program, and he brought about what for him was certainly a dull artistic occasion. Two nights later at Carnegie Hall, his collaborator in Philharmonic-Symphony conducting, Mr. Lange, presented what in the main was a rather dull program, and he brought about a quite brilliant occasion; and how could he have done so, but that Mr. Toscanini was in the company of the boxholders, assisting as one of the audience?

W. P. T.

After repeated postponements, because of construction problems, the St. Louis Grand Opera is definitely announced to open on April 21, as a part of the dedicatory exercises of the imposing new Municipal Auditorium. The six operas to be given, with repetitions, are "Aïda," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," "Madam Butterfly" and finally "La Bohème." Among the singers to appear are Lucrezia Bori, Elisabeth Rethberg, Giovanni Martinelli, Lodovico Oliviero, Mario Chamlee and Vittori Trevisan. Conductors will be Gennaro Papi and Giacomo Spadoni.

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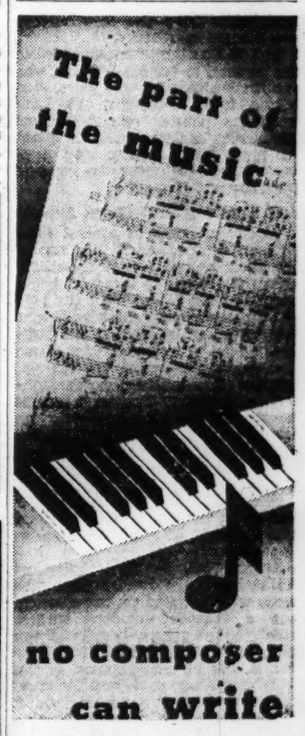

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The Home Forum

Simplicity in Poetry

AN English writer has had the pleasing fancy that the newest of entertainments may revive one of the oldest of the arts. He thinks that the radio's daily five-minute poetry readings may bring back popular poetry—poetry that is popular, not so much in the sense of being widely read as in being written for the people. The literature of every race begins with verse that is understandable by the entire nation; Homer was not the poet of a coterie, nor Langland the prophet of a clique. It is poetry of this type, though naturally of a modern cast, that is needed for reading on the radio—poetry that is universal in its appeal, and easily comprehensible. This writer is of the opinion that, with the exception of Burns and the Elizabethans, nothing of the requisite simplicity has been written in the English language for upwards of five hundred years. But now that the audience for popular poetry has been restored, he hopes that popular poetry will begin to appear.

When one comes to think of it, it is odd to reflect how difficult much of the best English poetry is, how confined to a certain class of readers its appeal must be. Wordsworth, almost alone among English poets, deliberately set out to make his verse from the words and phrases of uneducated people, and he wrote what Mr. Gladstone is said to have regarded as the most beautiful line in the English language. Considering Wordsworth's theories, one would expect that line to be instant in its meaning to every reader; but what is the actual case? The line in question completes the famous sonnet on "The World," in which Wordsworth expresses his dissatisfaction with modern unrest and materialist preoccupation.

I'd rather be [he says]
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathéd horn.

"Or hear old Triton blow his wreathéd horn"—it is indeed a beautiful line; but more than a full half of its beauty is lost on the reader to whom it recalls no classical memories. This is not poetry for the people.

Or consider Tennyson, who, along with Wordsworth, is one of the very easiest of major English poets. He never wrote anything lovelier than "Summer Night."

Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white;
Nor waves the cypress in the palace walk;
Nor winks the gold fin in the porphyry font:
The firefly wakens: waken thou with me.

Now droops the milk-white peacock like a ghost,
And like a ghost she glimmers on to me.
Now lies the earth all Danäe to the stars,
And all thy heart lies open unto me.

It is almost perfect, though the "porphyry font," one cannot help feeling, is a trifle precious. "Now lies the earth all Danäe to the stars" is a line that has been very properly and inevitably recognized as proving for all time Tennyson's right to join in the highest company of poets. But can it mean or convey anything to readers who do not know that Danäe, shut up in a brazen tower, was visited by Jupiter in a shower of gold? This again is not poetry for the people. That memorable English poetry is written only for a comparatively small educated class of readers is a statement one feels inclined to question as soon as it is made; but a few minutes' reflection shows that it comes very near to expressing the facts.

Memorable English poetry — that is the crux of the question. Our optimist of the B. B. C. is somewhat mistaken in supposing that simplicity has quite gone out of poetry in the last five hundred years. It would be truer to say that the simplicity remains, in large measure, while it is the poetry that has gone. An abundance of simple verse has been written almost continuously since the days of Chaucer. But it has unfortunately risen only on the lower slopes of Parnassus.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?

Here at all events Scott conveys his meaning even to the least learned reader.

And nearer fast and nearer
Doth the red whirlwind come;
And louder still and still more loud,
From underneath that rolling cloud,
Is heard the trumpet's war-note proud,
The trampling and the hum.
And plainly and more plainly
Now through the gloom appears,
Far to left and far to right,
In broken gleams of dark-blue light,
The long array of helmets bright,
The long array of spears.

Here again is simplicity, and a stirring and ringing simplicity, too. Verse virile and vivid, entirely adequate to its theme of how Horatius kept the bridge against the Tuscan army that came to invade Rome. But it lacks the indefinable magic that turns more than competent verse into poetry.

Is there, for honest Poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor, for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toil's obscure, and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that.

One scarcely needs to be a profound scholar to take the point of this, one of the most celebrated of Burns's poems. But alas! the clearness and admirableness of the sentiment are exceeded only by the pedestrianism of the verse. What modern English literature lacks, therefore, is plainly not simple verse, but simple verse that also happens to be poetry. The situation will not be improved by any modern development that encourages people to turn out quantities of easily comprehensible verse, for that is precisely what men of the most distinguished ability have been doing for several centuries. Only very little of what they have turned out has happened to be memorable.

The occasional victories are, of course, among the supreme treasures of the language. Othello's:

It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,

Macbeth's:

Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,

Lear's cry, when the news of his Fool's passing is brought to him,

Thou'lt come no more,
Never, never, never, never, never!

and even Burns's:

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From mornin' sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne,

have a keener poignancy than is within the scope of the most elaborate and scholarly of verbal harmonies. But passages like these are very rare; and this rareness, one suspects, is due, not so much to want of an audience for them, as to the extraordinary difficulty of writing them. One cannot really expect them to be any more numerous in the future than they have been in the past. All the more reason, therefore, for enjoying to the utmost such examples of them as exist.

After all, it is hardly surprising that most of the riches of English poetry yield themselves only to fairly experienced readers. Words and phrases that have received distinguished usage in the past, old and golden legends, memories of ancient literature—all these things are part of the equipment with which the poet makes his effects; the poet who does not employ them is deliberately sacrificing the most evocative section of his materials. He is fighting with one arm tied behind him. Few, therefore, are his victories—but all the more resounding when they come.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The Wonders of the Carlsbad Cavern

(New Mexico)

A vague conception of its immensity may be given by pointing out that all of the caves and caverns that exist on this continent could be put into the Big Room of Carlsbad Cavern—which is but one of a hundred rooms in this subterranean spectacle. Indeed, there is, perhaps, nothing in all the world even remotely like this glittering underground palace. To attempt a description of its vastness and variety of decoration is to find the English language wanting in superlatives. Comparisons in the terms of great cathedrals would fail, for compared with its ceiling the highest man ever made is of pygmy height. The widest dome a mortal engineer ever attempted would be but one of a hundred alcoves in the cavern. We came upon spots where the ceiling disappears behind thousands of glittering stalactites that hang five hundred feet above the floor. Heights of two hundred and three hundred feet are common. The dome of the largest room is a thousand and five hundred feet in circumference, and the room itself is almost a mile long.

The cavern rooms are filled with colossal wonders in gleaming onyx. From the ceiling suspend mammoth chandeliers—clusters of stalactites of every size and color. Against the walls are frozen cascades of milk-white flowstone. Jutting rocks support long, slender formations that ring at a touch with the rich notes of chapel chimes. Each pendant and column, big and little, has its own musical note. . . .

We found beautiful lace, woven of fragile stone by Mother Nature, adorning the walls. Great tapestries of tinted onyx in graceful folds—yards in width, hundreds of feet in length and as thin as cloth. A light behind them gives them the effect of translucent pink pearl. One imagines nature to have woven these draperies for the subterranean rooms of mythical queens.

In little niches sculptured by the hand of unknown powers we found miniature busts upon pedestals and numerous ornamental what-nots. To us, the wonder of it never ceased. Something new to delight the eye at every turn.

We found nothing so impressive as the giant totem poles, obelisks and towers, carved with what might be the hieroglyphics of mythical subterranean people, built layer upon layer with surprising symmetry. It is difficult for one to realize that chisel never touched them, that calipers and rule never measured them; that all were formed by the slow dripping of water seeping in from the surface of the earth—From "The Exploration of Carlsbad Cavern," by FRANK ERNEST NICHOLSON. (Wichita Falls, Texas: Bailey Printing Co.)

The Old Cour du Dragon

I had not been in Paris many hours, after an absence of seven years, before I went to renew an old and intimate acquaintance with the Cour du Dragon. Picture my astonishment, on walking through, to find modern apartments advertising elevators and the salle de bain. A right-minded individual should have rejoiced over the ingress of such conveniences; but no one, who had been a connoisseur of courtyards, could have seen the change without a sigh.

The Cour du Dragon was a rare choice in courtyards, especially to those who come to love their idiosyncrasies. It had that stately sobriety, that gleeful secretiveness, that calm chaperonage of doors—great studded wooden doors, little spiked iron gates, doors with quaint old latches, doors with keyholes so enormous that they might well have been used for ventilation—all that a courtyard should have. And always under the dragon's nose hung somebody's week's wash—usually lines of red flannel.

When I knew it before, it was a nest for artisans, coppersmiths and locksmiths whose handcarts lined the court on either side of a Sunday and whose bright copper kettles were a gay bit of color hung against the somber gray of the buildings. Geraniums boxed in tin pails garnished the balconies and canaries sang from their cages, watched by the ever-present cat without which no scene in Paris is quite complete. Usually I would find a horse being shod, and a woman doing a washing, talking in rhythm with her scrubbing, while a box tree flourished alongside as though nourished on conversation.

Originally, it was a narrow court, opening between the rue du Dragon at one end and what is now the rue de Rennes at the other. The main entrance is a graceful Romanesque archway over which a great stone dragon lashes its tail in fairy-tale frenzy. In the days of Louis XI, this belonged to the Hôtel Taranne. At a later date, it became a riding and fencing school; still later it was the headquarters of ironmongers, and in more recent years of coppersmiths. The Cour du Dragon belongs intrinsically to old Paris. Into this a D'Artagnon might have dashed with his companions, scaled the stone walls to an iron balcony, burst open barred shutters—to sup with a friend.

During two centuries, the character of the place did not alter. It looked on stoically during the Revolution. It saw Victor Hugo writing *Les Misérables*. It knew the secrets of the Huguenots. Many medallions marked the homes of other famous men.

"Paris," to quote Hillaire Belloc, "realizes its own dreams, insists upon its own vagaries." Perhaps there is no valid reason for being dismayed over a sign of progress, such as the rehabilitation of an old courtyard, and yet— D. D.

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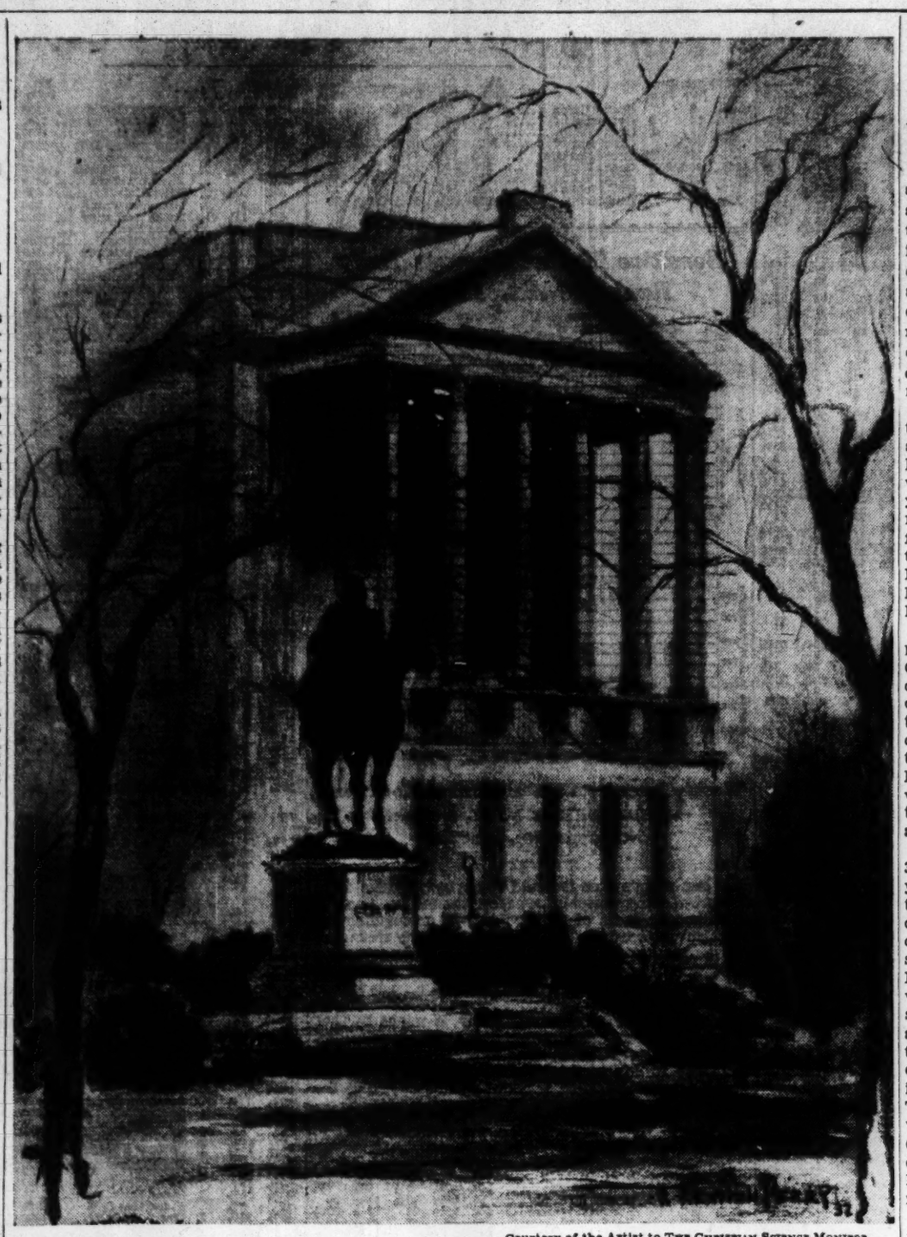

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

State Capitol of Georgia, at Atlanta: From a Charcoal Drawing by R. Kennon Perry

GEORGIA, the largest State east of the Mississippi River, last autumn celebrated the bicentennial of its founding by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe. There were appropriate and significant ceremonies in the beautiful seaport city of Savannah.

The capital since 1878 and the largest city of Georgia, is Atlanta, of which the history is the history of the South. In 1864 the city of Atlanta lay a smoking ruin. To understand why it was laid waste and why, in the years that followed, Atlanta so swiftly grew into an important, and finally into a dominant city, we must go back to a day in 1837 when Stephen Long, a young civil engineer, supervised the driving of a fateful stake.

Where Atlanta now stands was, in 1837, a simple woodland. There were a few scattered farmhouses; but, aside from these, no evidence that here was the site of one of the South's future leading cities. But to the trained eye of the engineer, Long, here was a spot designed by nature as the meeting place of railroads. And here it was, near where the State Capitol now stands, that he marked the end of the rail line he was creating, to connect this plateau with the Midwest.

Around that stake sprang up a trading center, known for some years simply as Terminus, then as Marthasville, and finally—Atlanta. More railroad lines came through the country, joining the East to the Southwest, the South to the Midwest, crossing precisely as Stephen Long had predicted, and creating a center of transportation that was destined to become the heart of the South. With the advent of the great air lines, Atlanta is still the key location of a vast domain.

Atlanta had become a strategic point when war broke out between the States. It had become of utmost importance to the success of both armies. The capture and destruction of this city by Sherman was tragic, but significant evidence of this fact.

T ashes left by Sherman had hardly cooled when the people, driven away by his order in 1864, began to come back and rebuild. They occupied such portions of buildings as could be temporarily made weather-proof, and set about the tedious task of reconstruction with remarkable courage, until today Atlanta is the leading city of the Southeast.

A little over thirty years ago, while Maj. Livingston Mims was Mayor, the splendid State Capitol was completed. Its portico gives evidence of the structure's refinement and of the delightful artistic feeling of Mr. R. Kennon Perry, a prominent member of the American Institute of Architects, of Atlanta. Mr. Perry, in addition to his practical conception of design, has made many fine charcoal drawings, worked in water colors; achieving in all a balance in the play of light and shadow.

Intimation

In the space of a day
There has been a change
In the etching of trees
Against the sky.
Where there were slender arcs
And geometric lines,
There now is filigree;
Buds and nodes
On every branch and twig,
Blurring and softening
Design of Spring.

MARION BROWNELL.

Wünsche und Bedürfnisse

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN die Versorgungsfrage drückend zu sein scheint, ist es hilfreich zu erkennen, daß zwischen menschlichen Wünschen und menschlichen Bedürfnissen ein Unterschied besteht. Die Frage, was Armut oder Reichtum ist, ist dehnbar; denn was dem einen als Armut erscheint, kann ein anderer für Reichtum halten und umgekehrt. Durch die Weltzustände in den letzten Jahren sahen sich viele Menschen gezwungen, ihren Besitz neu einzuschätzen, und viele haben dabei einen Schimmer von der wahren, geistigen Quelle des Glücks und des Wohlergehens erlangt.

Christus Jesus wies das bekümmerte Denken derer, die sich um ihre menschlichen Bedürfnisse sorgten, mit den liebevollen Worten zurecht: „Euer Vater weiß, was ihr bedürfet, ehe denn ihr ihn bittet". Diese geistige Tatsache ist in der Erklärung in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy (S. 494) wiederholt: „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen".

Solange wir glauben, daß unsere Versorgung lediglich von menschlicher Fähigkeit, menschlicher Tatkraft, der Lage der Weltmärkte oder irgend einer andern weltlichen Quelle abhänge, ist die Bekundung der Versorgung dem Zufall und dem Wechsel unterworfen. Erwachen wir aber zu der Erkenntnis, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, allein die Quelle der Versorgung ist, so machen wir den ersten Schritt dem geistigen Denken entgegen, das allein menschliche Probleme löst.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307): „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst". Um diese geistige Tatsache in unserem Leben zu beweisen, müssen wir das wahre Wesen Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung verstehen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, die Quelle aller Tätigkeit, aller Intelligenz, aller Fähigkeit ist, und daß der Mensch diese Eigenschaften durch Widerspiegelung besitzt. Das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt hat weder eigene Intelligenz noch eigene Fähigkeit. Der Apostel Jakobus bestätigte dies, als er schrieb: „Alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe kommt von obenherab, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis".

Die Fähigkeit, ein intelligenter Arbeiter zu werden, z. B. eine geschickte Schneiderin, ein tüchtiger Handwerker, Kaufmann oder Lehrer zu sein, kommt vom göttlichen Gemüt. Was uns wirklich not tut, ist zu wissen, daß gottverliehene Fähigkeiten weder vergeudet werden noch ohne Verwendung sein können. Es kann sein, daß falsches Denken uns abhält, rechte Tätigkeit zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Es mag sein, daß wir mehr geben müssen anstatt danach zu trachten, mehr zu bekommen. Wir müssen vielleicht liebevoll sein anstatt der Furcht und dem Haß zu frönen, dankbar und zufrieden anstatt undankbar und unzufrieden sein. Manchen mag mehr Geduld, Sanftmut, Erbarmen und Duldsamkeit not tun, andere sollten mehr Ehrlichkeit, Ordnung, Pünktlichkeit oder selbstlose Liebe und Demut zum Ausdruck bringen. Aber jedes Bedürfnis, was es auch sei, ist durch die Allgegenwart und Zugänglichkeit der göttlichen Liebe schon befriedigt. Christus Jesus befriedigte die leiblichen, sittlichen und geistigen Bedürfnisse der Menschen; aber er wies beständig darauf hin, daß das erste und größte Bedürfnis der Menschen ist, „nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" zu trachten, und er bewies, daß solches Trachten zur Bekundung der reichen, immer gegenwärtigen Versorgung Gottes führt.

Manche mögen sagen, daß sie ihr möglichstes getan haben, ihren Mitmenschen Gerechtigkeit und Liebe zu erzeigen, daß aber trotzdem Mangel und Begrenzung sie zu verfolgen scheinen. In solchem Falle mag Selbstbedauern das Hindernis sein; denn der Psalmist behauptete eine allgemeine Wahrheit, als er sagte: „Ich bin jung gewesen und alt geworden und habe noch nie gesehen den Gerechten verlassen oder seinen Samen nach Brot gehen". Wir müssen das göttliche Gesetz, das immer bestanden hat und in alle Ewigkeit bestehen wird, erkennen und darauf vertrauen. Im 5. Buch Mose lesen wir, daß die Kinder Israel daran erinnert wurden, wie das göttliche Gesetz auf ihrer ganzen Wüstenwanderung für sie gesorgt hatte. Es steht dort geschrieben: „Er hat dein Reisen durch diese große Wüste zu Herzen genommen, und vierzig Jahre ist der Herr, dein Gott, bei dir gewesen, daß dir nichts gemangelt hat".

Niemand ist zufrieden, niemand ist wahrhaft glücklich, solange er nicht Gott gefunden hat. Er mag denken, daß er Geld oder Ruhm brauche, und manchen Tag oder manches Jahr mühsam danach jagen, um schließlich nur zu finden, daß sie keine bleibende Befriedigung gewähren, weil des Menschen Grundbedürfnis Gott, das unendlich Gute, ist. Paulus schreibt: „Weder Hohes noch Tiefes . . . mag uns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes". Er wußte, daß weder die Tiefen menschlichen Leidens noch die Höhen menschlicher Freude das wahre geistige Verlangen hindern können, sich zu Gott aufzuschwingen.

Die Gewißheit, daß Gott allgegenwärtig ist und alle Bedürfnisse Seiner Kinder befriedigen kann, im Verein mit dem demütigen, unerschütterlichen Verlangen, Ihn besser verstehen zu lernen und Ihn in geistigen Eigenschaften widerzuspiegeln, die gerade da gebraucht werden, wo wir jetzt sind,—ein solches geistiges Denken befriedigt alle unsere Bedürfnisse und bringt uns die Freude eines reichen Lebens.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wants Versus Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the problem of supply seems to be pressing, it is helpful to recognize that there is a difference between human wants and human needs. The question as to what constitutes poverty or riches is relative; for what seems like poverty to one may be riches to another, and vice versa. The recent world conditions have forced many people to revaluate their possessions; and in so doing many have gained a glimpse of the true, spiritual source of happiness and well-being.

Christ Jesus rebuked the anxious thought of those who were troubled about their human needs with the loving words, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." This spiritual fact is reiterated in the following statement from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

As long as we believe that our supply is dependent solely upon human capability, human energy, the condition of the world's markets, or any other material source, the manifestation of supply will be subject to chance and change. But as we waken to the realization that God, divine Mind, alone is the source of supply, we take the first step in the direction of spiritual thinking, which alone solves human problems.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy writes, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." In order to prove this spiritual fact in our experience, we need to understand the true nature of God and His creation. Christian Science reveals that God, divine Mind, is the source of all activity, all intelligence, all ability, and that man possesses these through reflection. The so-called human mind possesses neither intelligence nor ability of its own. The Apostle James recognized this when he wrote, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The ability to become an intelligent worker, as for example, to be a capable dressmaker, an efficient mechanic, salesman, or teacher, is derived from divine Mind. Our real need is to know that God-given abilities cannot be wasted or unemployed. It may be that wrong thinking is preventing us from expressing right activity. We may need to give more instead of striving to get more. We may need to be loving, instead of yielding to fear and hate; to be grateful and contented, instead of being ungrateful and discontented. Some may need more patience, good temper, compassion, and toleration; and others may need to express more honesty, order, punctuality, or unselfed love and humility. Whatever the need may be, it is already supplied through the ever-presence and availability of divine Love. Christ Jesus ministered to the physical, moral, and spiritual needs of mankind, but he continually pointed out that the first and greatest need of humanity is to seek "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" and he proved that such seeking brings into manifestation God's abundant, ever present supply.

Some may say that they have tried to the best of their ability to express righteousness and to love their fellow men, and yet seem to be pursued by the problem of lack and limitation. In such a case it may be selfpity that is hindering them; for the Psalmist stated a universal truth when he said, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." We need to recognize and trust in divine law, the law which always has existed, and always will exist, even throughout eternity. In the book of Deuteronomy we read that the children of Israel were reminded of the divine law which had cared for them all through their wilderness wanderings. There it is written, "He knoweth thy walking through this great wilderness: these forty years the Lord thy God hath been with thee; thou hast lacked nothing."

No one is contented, no one is truly happy, until he finds God. He may think that he needs money or fame, and may spend many weary days or years in pursuit of them, only to find that they give no lasting satisfaction because man's fundamental need is for God, infinite good. Paul said that neither "height, nor depth," could separate us "from the love of God." He knew that neither the depths of human suffering nor the heights of human joy could prevent the true spiritual desire from winging its way to God.

The certainty of God's ever-presence and of His ability to care for all the needs of His children, together with a humble, steadfast desire to learn more of Him and to reflect Him in spiritual qualities, which are needed right where we are now—such spiritual thinking will supply all our needs and bring into our experience the joy of abundant life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Ely in Spring

It was one of those magical days, those days that in themselves, in their twenty-four hours, hold a fulfilment and a change; a golden, a luminous span wherein spring pauses, and, by the end of it, May has become summer. Over the light blue sky, high above, drifted little, whitened clouds. Against the stillness of the horizon glimmered the rose-gold line of the young leaves on black poplars, the silver-green of willows, the bright green of new beech leaves. Over the thick grass of the road banks lifted a lacy filigree of chervil. Where we paused, we and the car, for lunch, on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Essex, over the young green of the corn, of the hay sown with golden, small-flowered clover, out of the cloud-changing, the sun-steeped sky, came a ripple of larks.

And so we came down into the Fens. Over the immense level of the fields rose the infinite arch of the sky. Stillness; silver water, grey willows; the flight of a heron; green land, ploughed land, chervil: and, against the sky, the grey profile of Ely. The roofing of the Cathedral of Ely, that day, looked singularly light, caught the radiance of the sky with the colour of the Fenland waters. Ely itself, that afternoon, was like a town sunk in summered sleep. It had the quiescence the streets have in early morning, fresh, ere the people are up. Heavy heads of Roman willow, as they call the lilacs in Lincolnshire, purple and white, leaned over the wall of the Palace garden; where, into the stonework of today and yesterday, are built the rounded Norman arches of the monastery of the past. Wide, full-leaved, green trees stood to left and to right; and, before us, over the green, against the sky, reared the grey stone of the west front of the Minster of Ely. . . .

Heroic things need a heroic utterance. There are hours when one is sharply aware how the words of our common, our present usage betray and defeat us. Moments come to us when we do not know how to make our hearts or our language equal to the simplicity of great experience. One such moment came to me, as we moved down that wide, grass-bordered space that leads to the doors of the Cathedral of Ely. —MARGOT ROBERT ADAMSON, in "One Fine Day I Was Walking Along." (London: Dent.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Steady And Very Light Trading Volume

Price Movement Almost Trendless—Sales 600,000 Shares

By Forrest Price

Not much doing today in the stock market.

The tone was fairly steady.

Price changes were so small that it was difficult to discern a trend. About the only stock to show a sizable decline was American Telephone. Recessions were recorded by General Electric, Loews, Southern Pacific and U. S. Steel.

Some of the other leaders were on firm ground.

It was not an important session. For the two hours' operation only 600,000 shares changed hands.

As in previous sessions for the last 10 days or so new high ground was reached by such stocks as are not usually prominent. These new highs for the year were attained by fractional advances, and included First National Stores, Wilson preferred, Howe Sound, Celotex preferred, Reynolds Metals, Chesapeake Corp., Cluett Peabody, Briggs & Stratton and Beech Nut Packing.

Alleghany Corp. liens again had the leadership in the bond market. The 5s of 1950 which had a good rise yesterday advanced two points more today. Other leading railroad bonds, including Nickel Plate 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Pennsylvania general 4½s moved forward modestly.

The grains were on the upgrade Rye again attracted attention by its sharp advances. The rise was attributed to reports that seven large rye shipments from Poland had been held up at American ports to determine whether it was subject to additional duties under the anti-dumping clause of the United States tariff law. Other grains rose in sympathy with rye.

The quiet strength that has been characteristic of the stock market for some time is scarcely recognizable because it has been manifested particularly in the inconspicuous issues. The market leaders themselves have not gone far or done much to attract attention.

When it is realized, however, that more than 50 usually inactive specialties are now in the high area of last year, it will be seen that there has been considerable buying of stocks, even though they are not market leaders.

NEW YORK April 7 (AP)—Efforts to give the stock market an upward push in today's brief session were not notably successful, and prices, on the whole, were again trendless. There were scattered firm spots throughout the list, but several of the leaders were rather heavy. The close was irregular.

Several of the alcohols were in demand during early dealings at gains of around a point, but they later yielded most of their advances.

There was little news of a stimulating character. Public participation was again at a minimum, floor traders accounting for what little trading there was.

The British pound showed further improvement in terms of the dollar, but foreign gold currencies were inclined to ease.

Telephone Off

Shares of American Telephone dropped a point more following publication of the Splawn report which urged Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 for an investigation of the major communications corporation.

Allied Chemical lost 2 points, but declines elsewhere were mostly fractional. U. S. Steel common eased, and the preferred advanced nearly a point. The majority of the rails, including Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania did better.

Howe Sound, McIntyre and Noranda rallied around a point each, and several specialties were fairly active. Kennecott and Anaconda reflected some profit-taking. National Distillers held a moderate advance, as did Consolidated Gas. The motors and utilities were narrow.

Bond Market Advances

The bond market today rounded out a week of advancing values with further moderate gains over a large part of the corporate list.

U. S. Governments were quiet and some of them receded a little more in line with yesterday's mild reaction. Gilt-edge corporate classifications were firm. Low-priced rails and certain utilities found good support and accounted for a considerable number of gains. Some of the communications issues were soft.

Other moderate gainers included American Smelting 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Shell Union Oil 5s, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Postal Telegraph 5s dropped a couple of points and American Telephone 5s yielded half a point. International Telephone and Western Union issues, on the other hand, were firm.

Trading in the foreign group was rather light, and prices changed but little. Brazilian and Argentine issues added a little to yesterday's gains, and German loans were generally steady. French 7½s and Canada 4s were slightly lower.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	12.07	10.09	12.04	12.05	—.05
July	12.16	12.18	12.14	10.14	—.05
October	12.25	12.30	12.25	12.28	
December	14.34	12.39	12.32	12.36	—.02
January	12.37	12.49	12.37	12.44	+.02

Steady.

Hudson Motors Prices Up

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—The Hudson Motorcar Company announces price increases ranging from $5 to $45 on its smaller and lighter line, and from $30 to slightly more than $75 on its larger models. The company is the tenth to announce automobile price increases this week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low		Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 6
11⅞	6⅝			Adams Express	600	10	10	10	10
34⅞	16		1	Adams Millis	1900	34½	34	34	34⅜
11⅜	7⅜			Addressograph	100	10	10	10	9¾
106¼	93¾		3	Air Reduction	1700	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	98½
31⅝	17⅜			Airway Elec App	400	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	27⅛
23⅞	19¼		.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	21¾
5¼	2¾			Alleghany Corp	2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
14⅝	5⅞			Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	13⅜	12½	13½	13½
12½	5¼			Alleghany pf xw	200	12	12	12	12
160¾	144		6	Allied Chem	400	151	151	151	153
23⅜	16½			Allis Chalmers	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅛
20½	12¾			Alpha Port Cem	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
45	25		.50q	Amal Leather pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
36	25¼			Am Agri Chem	200	31	31	31	
23	14½			Am Bank Note	700	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
49¾	40		3	Am Bank Notepf	100	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	88⅝
65	46½			Am Beet Sug pf	20	48	48	48	49¼
107¾	94⅛			Am Can	60	63¼	63⅛	63¼	64
142	126½		7	Am Can pf	700	103¼	103	103	103¼
33½	23¼			Am Car & Fdry	200	141¾	141¾	141¾	141
35½	22		1	Am Coal	200	27½	27½	27½	28
6½	3⅜			Am Colortype	10	22	22	22	
62½	47			Am Com Alcohol	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
22⅜	17¼		1	Am Hawaiian	700	51	50	50	50
10	6⅛			Am Ice	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11	6½			Am International	200	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
9⅜	3¼			Am Mach & Met	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
12¼	5⅞			Am Power & Lt	700	7	7	7	
26¼	12⅞		1¼	Am P&L $6 pf	2700	9	9	9	9
17⅝	13¾			Am Radiator	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
28¼	17½			Am Rolling Mill	1900	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
7⅜	3¼			Am Seating	2100	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2⅜	1			Am Ship & Com	400	5	5	5	5
51¼	40¼			Am Smelt & Ref	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
118¼	100		4.50	Am Smelt & R pf	1900	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
26½	19			Am Steel Fdries	500	118¼	118	118¼	118¼
81	68		2	Am Steel F pf	700	21⅜	21	21	21½
61	46		2	Am Sugar Ref	40	72	72	72	71
125¼	107¾		9	Am Tel & Tel	700	54⅛	53½	54½	54¼
27⅝	16¾		1	Am Wat W & E	1400	119¼	118½	118¾	120
83¾	61⅝		1⅛g	Am Woolen pf	900	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅛
14⅞	5¼			Am Writ Pap pf	600	75½	75½	75½	78⅝
17⅝	13½			Anaconda Cop	200	14	14	14	
93½	84		6½	Anchor Cap pf	7000	165⅜	163⅜	165½	163¾
7¼	5			A P W Paper	10	93	93	93	93
33	26¼		1	Archer Daniels	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
112	110		7	Archer Dan pf	200	31½	31⅜	31½	31
91½	76¼		7	Armour Del pf	50	112	112	112	
7⅜	4¼			Armour Ill A	200	91	90¾	90¾	91½
3¾	2¼			Armour Ill B	9000	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
68⅞	55			Armour Ill pf	1000	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
9	4¼			Ardloom oCrp	12700	68⅞	67½	68¾	68¼
73¾	54			Atchison T&SF	10	7	7	7	
54⅛	39			Atl Coast Line	1400	67⅝	67⅜	67½	67¼
35¼	28¼		1	Atl Refining	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	47¾
99¼	83		6	Atlas Powder pf	3700	30⅜	30	30⅛	30¼
16¼	7½			Atlas Tack	100	99	99	99	
16⅜	7			Austin Nichols	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10¾	5⅜			Aviation Corp Del	2900	9	8⅞	9	8⅞

—B—

16	11			Baldwin Loco	20	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
56¼	35			Baldwin Loco pf	100	56	56	56	55
34½	22¼			Balt & Ohio	2700	30	29⅜	29⅝	29¾
37⅜	24½			Balt & Ohio pf	200	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½
6½	3			Barker Bros	200	5	5	5	
10	7⅜			Barnsdall A	4900	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
18	10⅜			Beatrice Cream	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
63	58		3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	63	63	63	
14¼	8⅞			Belding Hem	1000	13½	13¼	13¼	
23⅞	16½		1½	Bendix Aviation	200	19½	19¼	19¼	
33¾	26½		.25b	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	
49½	34¾			Best & Co	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	
16¼	10⅜			Bethlehem Steel	2900	42⅞	42⅜	42¾	42¾
68¾	55		3	Blaw Knox	200	14	14	14	
27½	19⅞		1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	64¼	63¾	63¾	
18¼	10⅜			Borg Warner	1000	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	
24¼	15		.25b	Briggs Mfg	300	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
36¼	28¼		1	Briggs & Strat	1700	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
61	50¼		3	Brooklyn Man T	600	24¼	23¾	24	
7⅝	5⅜			Brown Shoe	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
53⅜	53			Budd Mfg	100	58	58	58	
15½	7¾			Budd Wheel	300	6⅛	6	6	
19⅜	14¾		.40	Bullard	1	4	4	4	
3½	1½			Burroughs Add	700	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
15⅜	5¼			Bush Term Deb	100	5	5	5	
32¾	21⅞			Bush T Bldgspf ct	20	13⅞	13	13	
				Byers	200	27	27	27	27

—C—

27¼	18¾		.25b	Calif Packing	500	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1¾	⅞			Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
6⅝	4			Calumet & Hecla	900	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
15⅞	9½			Campbell Wy&C	500	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
18¼	12⅜			Canadian Pacific	2200	17	16⅞	17	17
38	28½		2	Cannon Mills	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
32	26⅜		3	Capital Admin pf	10	31	31	31	
32¾	23½		.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	32¼	31⅞	32	32¼
44⅞	33⅞			Celanese Corp	1800	36¾	36	36¼	36½
23⅜	21¼			Celotex Co	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
3¼	1¼			Celotex vtc	500	3	2⅞	3	
16¼	6½			Celotex Co pf	480	16⅜	15	16¾	14⅜
32½	24		1½	Central Aguirre	500	26⅞	25	26	26⅞
40¼	31¼		.50b	Cerro de Pasco	300	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	36⅜
35	17½			Certain-Teed Pr	100	35	35	35	
16½	11			Checker Cab Mfg	100	12½	12¼	12½	
36⅜	34		2½	Chesapeake Corp	2800	46¾	45½	46¾	46
46¾	39½		2.80	Ches & Ohio	6400	47	46¾	47	46¾
5½	2⅞			Chi & Gt West	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	6⅞			Chi & Gt W pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
13¼	6⅞			Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
15	6⅝			Chi & Northwestern	1000	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
9⅞	6¼			Chi Pneu Tool	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
6¾	2¾			Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	3⅞			Chi RI&P 6%	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6½	5			C StP M & O	10	6½	6½	6½	
30¾	19¼		1	Chickasha Cot O	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
11⅝	6			Childs Company	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
60⅜	49⅛		1	Chrysler	8600	54⅜	54⅛	54½	54½
24⅜	17¼		2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21½	21½	21½	
80	67		6½	City Ice & F pf	50	80	80	80	
2½	⅞			City Stores	1000	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
44½	28		1	Cluett Peabody	800	45	43¾	45	43¾
114⅞	95		7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
18⅛	9⅜			Colgate-Palm-P	300	17	17	17	17
88	68½		6	Colg-Palm-P pf	30	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	85
28½	18			Collins & Aikman	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
40⅜	27			Colo & Southern	30	36	36	36	36½
19¼	11⅛		.50	Columbia Gas	2800	15⅜	15	15¼	15¼
66¾	41		5	Columbia G pf B	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
31	23			Columbia Pic vtc	200	30⅜	30	30	30⅜
32½	18⅝		2	Columbian Carb	1000	70¼	70	70	69⅞
50	38		3	Comm Credit	700	32	31½	32	31⅞
29	23½		1¾	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	
57⅜	35¾			Comm Inv Tr	600	27½	27½	27½	
36¾	26		.60	Comm Solvents	2600	29¼	28¾	28¾	
3¾	1¾			Commwlth & So	3100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
31¾	23		1.30	Congoleum Nairn	400	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
44⅞	21½		6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	41¾	40½	40⅞	
47⅞	15⅜		.50b	Consol Film I pf	600	16	16	16	
92¼	82		3	Consol Gas	4800	38⅜	37¾	38¼	
4⅜	2⅛		5	Consol Gas pf	400	88	87¾	87¾	
14¼	9¾		.28b	Consol Laundries	700	3½	3	3	
2⅞	⅞			Consol Oil	3100	12½	12¼	12⅜	
6¾	2⅛			Consol Textile	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
10	6⅛			Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅜	1			Container A	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	
81½	75		2½	Cont Baking B	4500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅞	23⅜		1.20	Cont Can	2500	80¾	80	80	
2⅜	1⅛			Cont Insurance	100	32	32	32	
16¼	10½		.25b	Cont Motors	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	
84½	69¼		3	Cont Oil	2800	20⅛	20	20⅛	
144½	135		7	Corn Products	1400	75½	75	75	
97⅛	73¼			Coty	20	144¾	144¾	144¾	
35	28		2	Cream of Wheat	600	7¾	7	7¾	
36¼	28½			Crown Cork & S	300	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	
9⅞	3½			Cuban Am Sug	300	29	29	29	
25¼	13½			Curtis Publishing	2800	25⅞	24½	25⅜	
71	43½		1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	1300	70¾	70	70¾	
12¼	5¼			Curtiss-Wright A	2100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
5¼	2½			Curtiss-Wright	1800	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
21½	11			Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	

—D—

34⅛	26½			Deere & Co	900	29⅛	29	29¼	29¼
15½	11¼		.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
73½	53			Del & Hudson	800	65	65	65	66
33¾	22½			Del Lack & W	1200	28½	26½	28½	28¼
13¼	8¾			Denver R G pf	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
49½	29		1½	Devoe & Ray A	300	47½	46	47½	46
31½	28¼		1.20	Diamond M pf	200	29	29	29	
40⅞	32		1.25	Dome Mines	2400	39½	39	39¼	39½
23	19		1.20	Dominion Stores	100	21½	21½	21½	20⅞
103⅞	90⅝		2	Douglas A	800	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
121	115		6	du Pont de Nem	1200	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	98
101¼	90		5	du Pont deb	100	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
				Duquesne Lt pf	20	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	

—E—

12¾	5¼			Eastern Roll Mill	300	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
22⅜	13¼		1	Eaton Mfg	900	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
31⅜	18⅛			Elec Auto-Lite	600	28⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅝
7½	3⅜			Elec Boat	500	5¾	5½	5¾	
7⅞	4¼			Elec & Mus Ind	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
9⅜	4½			Elec Pow & Lt	1400	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
19⅜	8			El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20¼	8¼			Elec Pow & L pf	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
1⅞	⅞		h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	4½			Engineers Pub S	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
24½	11			Engineers PS ww	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
20⅜	8¼		1	Equitable Off Bld	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛
24⅞	13⅞			Erie RR	200	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝
28⅛	16			Erie RR 1pf	400	26½	25¾	26½	26
14⅝	7⅛		.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	12
23⅜	9			Evans Products	3200	21¼	19½	21¼	20½
10¼	4			Exchange Buffet	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

—F—

9⅞	4½			Fairbanks pf	50	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	8¾
61	30			Fairbanks pf ct	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
11¾	7¼			Fairbanks M pf	10	52½	52½	52½	52½
8¾	6			Fed Lt & Trac	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
4	1¾			Fed Motor Tr	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31	22¾		.60	Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34½	23¾		1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	30	29½	30	
25¼	18		.40	Fidelity Phe F In	100	31½	31½	31½	
64¾	54¼		2½	Firestone T&R	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
24½	15			First Nat Stores	900	64¾	64¼	64¾	63½
17⅞	13½			Florsheim Shoe A	100	23	23	23	
31½	16½			Fox Film A	900	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
17	9			Fuller pr pf	50	29½	29	29½	29
				Fuller 2pf	50	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝

—G—

20	11½			Gamewell	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
11½	7⅜			Gen Am Onv	100	10	10	10	9⅞
43⅝	33⅛		1	Gen Am Trans	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
14⅜	11		1	Gen Baking	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
10⅛	5¾			Gen Bronze	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6⅝	3⅜			Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	6⅛
12	6			Gen Cable A	200	12	12	12	
30	16⅛		.60	Gen Cable pf	200	31	30	31	29½
25¼	18½		.60	Gen Electric	4800	22½	21⅞	22¼	22⅜
12¾	11⅜		.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
36⅞	32⅜		1.80	Gen Foods	600	34½	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
64½	55⅜		3	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
42	33½		3	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	58
100	89¾		5	Gen Motors	11800	38¾	38½	38¾	38⅝
17¼	6¾			Gen Motors 5% pf	400	99½	99	99	99¾
17½	10½		.15b	Gen Out Ad	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
79	73½		6	Gen Print Ink	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅛
5⅜	2⅜			Gen Print Ink pf	10	79	79	79	78
3⅜	1⅝			Gen Pub Service	400	4¼	4	4	4
19½	12¼			Gen Realty	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
12½	8½		1	Gen Refract ctf	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
55¼	47		5	Gillette Saf Ras	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
26½	15⅝		1	Gillette S R pf	100	55½	55½	55½	54½
100	83		7	Glidden	2800	26½	26⅛	26⅜	26
9½	5½			Glidden ppf	20	100	100	100	100
22⅝	16¾		1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
18	12⅜			Gold Dust	5200	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
59⅞	40			Goodrich pf	400	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
41¾	33⅜			Goodyear	200	56⅞	56	56	56⅞
11¾	7			Gotham Silk Hos	3800	36⅜	35¾	35¾	36⅜
4½	2¼			Graham Paige	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½
13⅝	8		..	Granby	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12

1934 High	1934 Low		Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 6
8¾	3			Grand Union	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
37½	23		3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	
40⅝	34		1	Grant (WT)	400	39¾	39	39¾	39½
32½	18⅜		.50b	Great Nor pf	1600	28½	28½	28¾	28⅝
34⅞	25⅞		2.40	Great Nor Ore	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14
102½	102		7	Great West Sug	800	29½	29	29	
16¼	8⅞			Great W Sug pf	110	106⅞	108½	108⅞	109½
35¾	15			Gulf Mobile & N	400	14½	14	14	13
				Gulf Mobile pf	200	32½	32½	32½	30

—H—

8¾	5			Hahn Dept Sto	100	7	7	7	7
9¾	3½			Hall Printing	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
96	84		7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	95½	95½	95⅞	96
24¾	14½			Harbison Walker	60	23½	23	23½	23¼
71½	59			Hayes Body	300	5⅜	5⅜	47	46
112¾	111		2	Hercules Powder	100	69	69	69	69
57½	98½		7	Hercules Powd pf	30	119	119	119	
8¾	5½		3	Hershey Choc	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	54
107⅞	53¼	12½b		Holland Furnace	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
67⅜	33¼			Hollander	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
29¾	21			Houdaille Her B	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	10
8½	3½			Houston Oil	600	27⅜	27	27	5¾
53¼	35½			Houston Oil new	100	5½	5½	5½	27½
12⅛	7½		3	Howe Sound	3700	53⅛	51½	53⅛	51½
24½	13⅜			Hudson & Man	100	9	9	9	51⅛
7¼	4			Hudson Motor	1600	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21
				Hupp Motors	100	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5⅝

—I—

38⅜	28½			Ill Central	300	32½	32	32½	32¼
43¼	27⅜			Indian Refining	500	33¾	33⅛	33½	33¾
96⅜	74¾		5	Indus Rayon	600	82½	82½	82½	81½
67⅜	47½			Inspiration Cop	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
13¾	7⅞		h	Interboro Rap T	100	9	9	9	9
43⅜	21¼			Intercon Rub	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
11¼	6			Interlake Iron	400	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
6½	2			Int Agr Corp	200	29	28⅝	28¾	29
37¾	28½			Int Cement	500	41¾	41½	41⅝	43¾
46⅞	37⅜		.60	Int Harvester	200	79	77½	77¾	77½
9½	4¾			Int Hydroelec	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
28½	21		10b

Financial: News and Comment

India's Industry Surging Forward At a Rapid Pace

Imports Shrink—Revenues Decline—Credit System Meets Strain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—India at present has a mushroomlike industrial development and a parallel diminution of imports and consequently also of customs receipts on which its central Government largely depends for revenue.

In the official financial year, 1930-31, India raised over Rs.10½ crores ($36,000,000) from import duties on sugar. This item has practically disappeared and so rapidly has internal sugar cane growing and sugar manufacture progressed that overproduction is expected. This is typical.

The Government of India, having found itself with a prospective deficit of Rs.1.53 crores ($5,000,000) in the official financial year beginning April 1, has closed the gap by putting new excise duties on home produced sugar and matches.

Budget Statement

The outstanding feature of the budget statement for the coming year, apart from the comparative ease with which it is being balanced, is the opportunity which it gave the finance member, Sir George Schuster, to show how enormously India has, even during the world-wide depression, strengthened its position as a producer.

Taking the index figure of industrial activity in the year 1928 as 100, Sir George said, "As regards textiles for the first 10 months of 1933, while the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France all showed falls ranging up to 25 per cent, India showed in the same period an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the increase of 34 per cent in Japan. Also, taking steel production as another illustration, while the United States in 1933 showed a reduction of 54 per cent and France and the United Kingdom reductions of 30 and 20 per cent respectively, India showed an increase of 75 per cent, as compared with an increase of 55 per cent in Japan."

At the same time, other industries have been growing remarkably. It is estimated that by 1935 India will produce the whole of the white sugar which it used to import from Java. The consumption of cement in India has risen from 387,932 tons in 1924 (Indian production 263,746 tons, imports 124,186 tons) to 698,515 tons in 1933 (Indian production 625,860 tons, imports 63,655 tons).

Agricultural Position

Even as regards India's main industry, agriculture, where the Indian has suffered like the rest of the world from falling prices, the situation is not as bad as elsewhere. The Finance Member said: "There have been many alleviating factors which have resulted in the avoidance, so far, of any really urgent crisis. The various provincial governments (state governments, in effect) have made substantial remissions of land revenue and water rates (i. e., charges for irrigation water). Landlords have not pressed for their full rents. India's ancient money lending system has proved elastic and, generally speaking, demands for repayments of debt have not been pressed.

On the other hand, there has been more than considerable strain upon the general credit system of the country. The Finance Member said, "It is a question of how long the present state of affairs can continue. Undoubtedly in the early stages of the depression savings in cash and other forms were drawn upon and this cannot last forever. Moreover, the accumulation of arrears of rent and interest may lead to a serious situation."

Carriers Employ More Workmen

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today reported 998,812 men working on class 1 steam railroads on March 15.

The figure was an increase of 8.58 per cent as compared with March, 1933, when 919,881 men were employed, but still is below the 1933 peak reached last September when 1,030,215 persons were on the pay roll.

All branches of employment showed increases except the executive and officials and staff assistants, who dropped 2.97 per cent.

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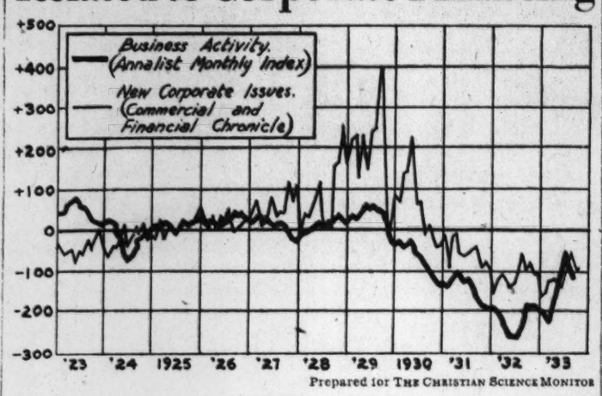
Business Activity Is Closely Related to Corporate Financing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chart Figures Adjusted for Both Trend and Seasonal Variations Show Surprising Correspondence Between Trade Volume and New Issues

The accompanying chart, prepared by A. E. Andress of the department of economics, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, indicates a relation between business activity as measured by the Annalist Monthly Index and new corporate financing as compiled by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, though the latter curve jumps up and down like a jack rabbit.

The figures plotted have been adjusted for both trend and seasonal variations, and have been expressed in terms of their capacity to vary. When so adjusted, the Pearsonian measure of correlation for the period 1928-33 is plus 95.6 per cent. This is evidence of the surprisingly close correspondence between business activity and new corporate security offerings, without any lag of either series behind the other.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Bank for International Settlements is still a temple of the gold standard calf. This, of course, is not entirely the responsibility of the bank's present directorate; for its statutes forbid it to operate in currencies not on the gold standard. Even the ambiguous stabilization effected by the United States is not sufficient passport to its passbooks.

The B. I. S.

At the last board meeting of the bank, Mr. Fraser, the president, hinted that the statutes might have to be altered, to allow operations in currencies off gold. However, this tardy recognition that such currencies, pariahs as they doubtless were in 1930 when the B. I. S. was founded, have now achieved a certain Bohemian respectability, is not expected to be carried into practice yet awhile.

The long-term policy of the B. I. S. apparently is to put itself in the way of conducting an international gold clearing system when the gold standard is once more the rule among the great countries of the world. Such a system would constitute a genuine reform in comparison with the unorganized pre-slump gold standard.

It is incontrovertible that since the gold standard is an international instrument it ought to be internationally managed. Countries that refuse to accept this conclusion merely make things difficult for the rest of the participants in the international standard, and it would be better for everybody if they were not attached to gold at all.

Opposition to Gold

For our part in Great Britain, we have tasted the red meat of a managed currency since we abandoned gold two and a half years ago, and the pappy diet of an international gold system, seasoned though it be with intelligent international management, is unlikely to prove palatable to public opinion. Even while the board of the B. I. S. was uttering its solemn orthodoxies, the board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was unanimously adopting a resolution urging upon His Majesty's Government the need for bearing in mind "the serious reactions on British export trade" that might be incurred by prematurely accepting proposals "promoted by financial interests" for securing the relative stability of the pound, the dollar and the franc.

The board while opposed to the stabilization of the pound under existing world conditions, urge that in any future consideration of the problem "the comparative external and internal values of the British pound and Japanese yen should be regarded as factors of primary importance." Outside Lancashire, commercial opinion would have been at least as anxious about the dollar as about the yen.

Silver Linings

The renewed congressional agitation for the rehabilitation of silver has excited a certain amount of interest here and has inclined the market in the metal to bullishness. The price has risen to the highest level since 1931. Nevertheless the difference between the British and American markets for silver is very striking. From the beginning of 1933 to the beginning of the present year silver rose in London by less than 14 per cent. During the same period it rose by over 70 per cent in New York.

American policy has so far benefited the American silver producer without much affecting world markets. Many people are asking why agitation in the United States should attempt anything further. Presumably America does not want to put money into the pockets of her silver-mining rivals. As for the consumers of silver, their attitude has been made perfectly clear by the Shanghai protests against ratification of the London agreement, and by the condition attached to ratification by the Nanking Senate (Yuan). The condition was that the Chinese Government must remain free to take whatever action it feels necessary, in despite of the agreement, if at any time the prices of gold, silver or commodities rise to such an extent as to injure the Chinese people's standard of life or the nation's industries and finances. China, like the United States, wants foreign currency to be dear in terms of her own money; that is to say she wants silver to be cheap in terms of foreign currency. In these circumstances, the professed solicitude of the American silver producers for Chinese welfare wears a little thin.

Big and Little Stores

Is it altogether a coincidence that the everlasting quarrel between the big and the little retail stores is once again being heard above the din of general controversy in a number of widely different countries? In France a bill is before the Chamber to restrain if not to forbid the "one-price store," the local Woolworth's. A similar measure has been promoted in Sweden. The Canadian officials committee that is investigating business methods is obviously concentrating on the competition of the chain stores and department stores with the small shopkeeper. We gather that NRA has inflamed the same conflict.

In the recent election for the London County Council, the Conservatives attempted to win votes by a campaign against the coöperative stores, which are large and powerful in this metropolis. The ostensible complaint was that if the Socialists were returned to power they would give municipal contracts to the coöperatives, which are virtually part of the Socialist movement; but the immediate purpose of the campaign was to swing the vote of the small shopkeeper, whose bugbear is not so much Socialist stores as big stores in general. The defeat of the Conservatives at this particular election is of more than local interest.

The small shopkeeper class, the archtype of the petit bourgeois, is the raw material of Fascism. Among the main foundations of Hitlerist Germany is the hatred of the small man for big business, which so often is in the hands of Jews. The defeat of small shopkeeper sentiment in London is thus another piece of evidence that Fascism is alien to the character of England.

Further Advance In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports a further rise in bank clearings. The total for the week ended April 4 at leading American cities was $4,823,052,000, or 12.6 per cent above last year.

Clearings for the current week cover the heavy monthly and quarterly settlements. A number of cities continued to show large percentage gains over 1933, although, the agency said, "the partial stagnation prevailing at this time last year already had worn off to some extent."

The aggregated exceeds the previous week by $440,541,000. A year ago there was an increase of $561,105,000.

Sees Municipal Costs Rise Under TVA Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—In an editorial in its current issue Electrical World claims that municipalities which make contracts with TVA to supply electric energy on a wholesale basis will find that the terms of their contracts, which force them to lower retail rates while still carrying the full cost of distribution of the energy, will lead to losses and increased taxation.

"Unless someone can increase use enormously or reduce distribution costs on an equally grand scale," the paper says, "all that the low retail rates specified by TVA can do is to put municipalities deeply in the red and force them ultimately to increase taxes."

Merger to Expedite Gold Mining in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 7 (AP)—A huge slice of British Guiana's rich gold fields was made ready for large-scale mining operations under a merger of three influential British property owners.

A combine was announced by J. Roland Robinson, member of parliament, representing one company, who is here with E. Forsyth of W. H. Botsfords, Limited, British bankers. They will be associated with F. E. Guest, British financier and politcian.

Operations will be started as soon as possible, it was stated.

The merger was completed in London.

Wage Increases Factor in Gains Of Retail Trade

Review Sees Prices Rising as Industry Responds to NRA for Higher Pay

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The "veritable blast of wage increases" emanating from many directions during the week is spreading its beneficence all the way across the country, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its review of business conditions.

Employers of more than 1,000,000 men already have responded to the Administration's request to aid recovery by cutting hours of work and raising wages, it is said. "As pay increases now are being extended to such a wide variety of industries, price movements in the near future undoubtedly will be upward," the review continues, "with the exception of some of the foodstuffs, where irregular fluctuations may bring the level moderately lower."

Retail Gains Hold

General retail gains held during the week despite the "expected retardation of the pace which retail buying assumed during the successful pre-Easter business in four years," the survey says. The heaviest movement was recorded in the staple lines, particularly dry goods and white goods, although millinery, hosiery, gloves and dress accessories sold close to the totals set down for a week ago. There was also more response to the offerings of furniture and housewares reported.

"One significant demonstration of the increased earning power of the masses is given by the abrupt advance in the paid admissions of motion picture theaters during the week," Dun & Bradstreet states.

The review continues:

"General industrial operations moved ahead by 5 to 10 per cent this week, bringing the average 50 to 60 per cent above that prevailing when the second quarter of 1933 opened. While the rate of steel actvity again was reduced it still is above that of 1932, and in some districts higher than the 1931 percentage of output. The pressure for larger and larger production of automobiles is keeping operating schedules in all allied trades moving steadily upward.

Money Easier

"Hopes of the small manufacturers, who have an abundance of orders but a shortage of working capital, grow nearer of realization by the compromise plan which will enable Federal Reserve Banks to make loans direct to industries, instead of through a system of 12 credit banks, which was proposed originally by the Reserve Board. Even now it is becoming easier to borrow money, as bankers attempt to make restrictions less rigid than they were during the closing months of last year.

"Orders for locomotives in some centers in March were the largest for any month in nearly three years and almost five times as large as those booked in the corresponding month of 1933, while unfilled orders are nearly double, reaching the highest total since March, 1932. Farm implement works have stepped up operations by a fair rate, and the electric refrigerator industry has entered the most active season in its history."

A further decline in steel mill activity and a more than seasonal drop in carloadings, plus a slight decrease in the bank clearings and price indexes, lowered the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, a full point from the preceding week's position. The barometer now registers 65.3, compared with 66.3 a week earlier, and 61.1 at the beginning of the year. The latest figure compares with 46.4 for the like week of last year, or a gain of 40.7 per cent.

Remington Arms Adopts Profit-Sharing Plan

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Stockholders of the Remington Arms Company, meeting at Wilmington, Del., approved action of the directors in setting up a bonus or profit-sharing plan whereby employees may be rewarded for extra efforts in behalf of the company.

The plan provides for two classes of bonuses. One is to be awarded for conspicuous service of a specific nature, and payments may be made regardless of the company's earnings. The other provides awards may be made to those who have contributed most in a general way to the company's welfare, the amount to be determined by earnings of the company.

Awards will be from a fund, set aside annually in an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the surplus earnings of the company after deducting 6 per cent for the common stock and surplus employed.

Record Production Of Gold for South Africa

LICHTENBURG, Transvaal, S. Afr.—The January output for the Transvaal Gold Mines constituted a record with 907,641 fine ounces gold, valued at £5,854,284, the highest revenue yet recorded for any one month's production.

The year 1933 is reported to have been a record period for gold in Rhodesia with its output of 640,000 fine gold ounces valued at £4,000,000 Although the highest yield of 930,356 ounces occurred in 1916, its value was only £389,311.

Peruvian Sugar Exports Increase During 1933

LIMA, Peru, April 7 (By U. P.)—The volume of Peruvian sugar exports increased last year at a time when most sugar-producing countries of the world were desperately seeking markets.

In 1933, according to official figures just released, 358,465 tons of sugar were exported as compared with 319,538 tons in 1932 and with 361,612 tons in 1931.

Aserts High Costs Are Major Cause of Building Stagnation

C. W. Young & Co., New York, Says Results of Survey Indicate High Labor Costs an Obstacle to Profitable Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—That causes other than an overbuilt condition are to a large extent responsible for the present stagnation in the residential construction industry throughout the country, that in a number of localities there are already definite evidences of an increased demand for housing facilities, and that a major obstacle to more rapid recovery is the failure of building costs to decline to a point where investment in residential building will yield a resonable return is indicated by the results of a mail survey just completed by C. W. Young & Co., investment managers.

The survey was based on replies to a questionnaire received from representative bankers, real estate operators, building contractors and loan organizations located in 200 communities throughout the country, including rural sections as well as the larger business and industrial centers.

Twenty per cent of the replies reported a recent tendency for rents to rise. Another indication of potential increased demand for housing was seen in the frequent statement by correspondents that many families have been forced by economic pressure to "double up" in one-family houses or apartments.

Approximately fifty per cent of the replies indicate an overbuilt condition, this condition being most serious in the cities and grading steadily downward to the smaller communities where in a number of instances an actual shortage of adequate housing was reported. The sections most affected by an overbuilt condition are the north and middle Atlantic states, the southern states and the Pacific Coast. A more nearly balanced condition exists in New England, the middle western states and the Rocky Mountain section.

Labor Stand Obstructs

One important obstacle in the way of increased residential building, reported by a number of correspondents in addition to their answers to the questions asked, is the stand taken by labor in the building trades against concessions in wage schedules, despite widespread unemployment. Since between 50 and 60 per cent of the cost of residential construction ordinarily goes to labor and prices of building materials are only a little under the 1929 highs, it is evident, according to an analysis of the replies, why the building of rental properties have lost attractiveness and why unprofitableness as an investment was the principal reason given for the stagnant state of residential construction.

Following are the questions asked of correspondents and summaries of the replies received:

1. Is there a shortage of residential building in your community? Fourteen per cent replied that their communities were badly overbuilt; 36½ per cent, slighty overbuilt; 35 per cent, supply and demand about evenly balanced; 13 per cent, slightly underbuilt, and 1½ per cent, badly underbuilt.

2. Is it easy to rent satisfactory living quarters?

Twenty per cent answered "no" and 80 per cent "yes."

3. Has there been a recent tendency for rents to rise?

4. Twenty per cent answered "yes" and 80 per cent "no."

4. Is any considerable residential construction contemplated in your community?

Five per cent answered "yes" and 95 per cent "no."

5. What are the principal reasons why such construction is not being undertaken?

Unprofitability Big Factor

Only 16 per cent of the replies gave oversupply as a chief reason. Ten per cent attributed the situation to the high cost of building; 22 per cent to the prevailing lack of purchasing power; 21 per cent to lack of mortgage money; 30 per cent to unprofitability as an investment; and one per cent to lack of confidence in the future.

6. Is union labor employed for the most part in local construction? Sixty-seven per cent answered "yes" and 33 per cent "no."

7. Do you know of any offers by labor to work for less than union wages? Forty-eight per cent answered "yes" and 52 per cent "no."

8. Would factory - fabricated houses of standard design, priced at around $4000, possessing advantages of a $6000 house, stimulate building in your community?

Nineteen per cent answered "yes" and 81 per cent "no."

Commenting on the results of the survey, a statement by C. W. Young & Co. said:

"A stimulation in construction would probably do more toward relieving unemployment than almost any other industrial activity. In the decade ending in 1930 approximately 6,000,000 men, or about one-sixth of the normal working force of the country, were either engaged directly in building trades or were in some degree dependent upon the building industry for their employment in factories, transportation work or other services. The value of new construction work in each of the five years ending in 1929 was over $8,000,000,000, and the average about $9,000,000,000 annually. The value of new construction in 1932 and 1933 was a little in excess of $1,000,000,000, or only about one-sixth of the average for the more prosperous period.

Lower Costs a Desideratum

"The Government allotment of approximately $2,200,000,000 for public works, while exceedingly helpful, is admittedly an emergency measure, and, with the public debt rising by leaps and bounds, the Government cannot long continue making appropriations of this character. Governmental encouragement of slum clearance and model tenement projects should also prove helpful, but slum clearance projects, while infinitely desirable socially, usually call for a degree of private philanthropy which is not now available to an extent that would materially aid the residential construction industry.

"Viewed solely from an economic standpoint, permanent improvement in residential construction can be expected only when prospective home owners, builders, and real estate operators have better assurance that residential building investments will be reasonably profitable. Progress toward this goal would be accelerated by a reduction in building costs, including both labor and materials, and by a more general improvement in business which will increase purchasing power and enable many families, now necessarily living under undesirable conditions, to move into more satisfac-

Cotton Industry At Highest Peak Of Last 10 Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The cotton textile industry—signer of the first NRA code and rounding out the first year of recovery—has reached the highest peak of activity attained in 10 years, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York declared yesterday.

A survey shows that this major industry kept well in the forefront of recovery throughout the last 12 months and recently recovered most of the ground lost in a temporary lull occurring the latter part of 1933.

The Cotton Textile Merchants cited many contributing factors for the upturn, but laid greatest stress upon the broad improvement of "consumer income" throughout the land in the last year.

This expanded purchasing power made possible, the survey said, a domestic cotton cloth consumption gain of approximately 1,600,000,000 square yards. This gain in yardage was translated into an advance of 23.3 per cent in "spindle-hour activity" at the cotton mills.

Market for Old Gold At New Price of $35 Ounce

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The United States assay office here, it was disclosed, will provide a market for old gold in the form of jewelry or trinkets, paying the new statutory price of $35 an ounce less a small charge for assaying.

Since the rise in the price of gold a large amount of old metal has found its way to the assay office for refining. It is then added to the monetary stocks of the country.

Cleveland Printers Get 12 P. C. Increase in Pay

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6 (AP)—A 12 per cent increase in pay for 350 printers in Cleveland newspaper plants is announced by John E. Miller, president of the Cleveland Typographical Union.

The increase, bringing the scale up to $47.50 for a five-day, 37½ hour week, was announced by an arbitration committee. The printers originally had asked the old six-day rate of $53.55 for the five-day week.

Leading New York Banks Show Large Gain in Resources

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Resources of several leading New York banks increased substantially during the first quarter of this year, according to condition statements published today.

Along with an increase in total resources to $1,528,975,103 as of March 31 from $1,418,553,813 on Dec. 31, the Guaranty Trust Company reported reposits up to $1,178,774,990 as compared with $1,019,582,652 at the close of last year.

This gain in Guaranty's deposits advanced it to second place in the list of New York's largest banks on the basis of latest available figures, with a total exceeding that of the National City Bank as of last March 5.

Bankers Trust Co. reported a rise in resources from $737,202,420 to a record high at $901,507,480 with deposits up to $763,759,131 from $611,725,754.

The Chase National Bank, which tops the list, gives effect to the recent changes in capitalization in a condition statement of March 31, showing total resources at $1,820,539,999 compared with $1,761,056,432 on March 5 and $1,715,185,000 on December 30. Deposits rose to $1,497,486,000 compared with $1,364,339,000 on December 31.

Business Activity Holds Fairly Steady

NEW YORK, April 7—Statistics appearing during the week indicated little change in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Misc.	Steel	Combined
Latest week	63.8	108.1	49.1	72.7
Previous week	63.6	107.3	50.1	73.7
Mont hago	62.4	105.9	53.0	74.0
Year ago	51.9	91.0	16.7	53.2
1933 high	66.8	91.0	16.7	53.2
1933 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5
1934 high	66.2	108.1	53.8	74.4
1934 low	59.9	100.7	41.9	67.7

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

Copyright, 1934, by Moody's

Building Boom Going On in South China

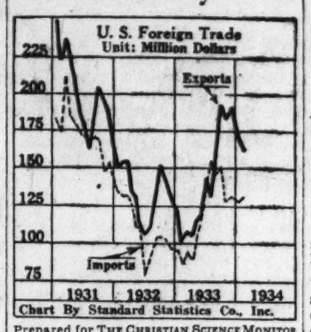
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON—Building is booming. Nearly 6000 new structures went up in South China's capital last year. The buildings covered more than 800 acres and cost $25,182,300. Most of them were apartment houses. Shops ranked next. The city has a population now of 1,042,630.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 134
A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway, New York
Barclay 8340

Imports and Exports Reveal Heavy Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOTH imports and exports reveal heavy percentage gains as compared with the figures for the first quarter of 1933. Based on commodity price trends and increasing demands for industrial raw materials, an increase of over $500,000,000 is forecast for American imports in 1934.

Tariff bargaining may later provide a stimulus. Exports should show an equally marked recovery this year.

Inflation Talk Still Affecting Chicago Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—The wheat market continues to be sensitive to Washington developments, tending to bring the inflation idea to the front from time to time, but while rallies are sharp at times they have been due mainly to short covering and not to any big improvement in the outside demand.

On the whole, trade has continued at a low ebb with buying restricted by the expectation that May liquidation will be heavy the next few weeks, and also by the fact that weather conditions have been favorable both in the Southwest and the spring wheat areas.

Rains have been quite general, and while not sufficient to change the subsoil conditions much, have afforded ample surface moisture in most sections. With little apprehension in regard to the crops and May liquidation threatened on a big scale, bullish features have little effect.

Inflation Rumors

Inflation talk has centered largely around the possibility of radical silver legislation. Proposed legislation directed against security and commodity exchanges has increased the uncertainty existing, tending to further restrict speculative operations.

April private crop reports showed less winter-killing of wheat than was looked for a few months ago, and the spring rains have improved the outlook. Kansas estimates now range from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels. On basis of present prospects the yield of wheat this year will be sufficient to show a fair surplus over domestic needs, with a carry-over estimated from 225,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels. This carry-over will be much smaller than a year ago, but with a fairly average yield this season, there will still be an abundance of wheat available. With prices in this country now well above an export basis, a considerable degree of inflation has already been discounted.

Flour Trade Dull

Larger clearances of Canadian wheat are expected after the opening of lake navigation, but export business is not expected to be active enough to permit the desired reduction of the big Canadian surplus. Speculative trade at Winnipeg is of nominal proportions only.

Australian growers appear to be more impressed with the necessity of curtailing production than in other countries, a 25 per cent reduction being promised for the coming season. Canada is expected to reduce wheat acreage at least 2,000,000 acres.

Corn prices have been held in a narrow range as well as wheat. Liquidation of May holdings has been rather heavy at times but it dries up on the setbacks.

Professor Thinks 1929 Price Level As Goal Too High

Would Cause Big Change in Distribution of Income, Says Gideonse

CHICAGO, April 7—Because of indications that 1926 and 1929 prices were too high, efforts to return to them are questioned in the annual social change issue of the American Journal of Sociology. The critic of restoration of the price levels of those years is Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of the University of Chicago.

In his review of "Money and Finance" under the Roosevelt Administration Professor Gideonse says, "It is usually urged that the 1929 (or 1926) price level should be the objective. There is evidence, however, that technological improvements had made the level of profits too high for stability at that time, and that the effort to maintain the price level of that period was in part responsible for much of the bad lending and investment that took place.

Would Change Distribution

"Technological improvements have continued since then and it is well to remember that a rapid surge upward of prices would give us a 1929 price level with 1934 wages, which would give an entirely different distribution of income than was the case in 1929."

The Administration's policy of dollar depreciation, coupled with the resultant flight of capital from this country, which helped to establish lower rates of exchange, failed to produce impressive practical consequences, Professor Gideonse commented.

Of the policy of "priming of the pump" which stressed public expenditure and increase of activity by the banks, Professor Gideonse observed that stimulation of private expenditures through increase of volume and velocity of bank deposits was difficult to develop without engaging the Government in new contingent liabilities.

"The gold reserve act of 1934 definitely undervalues the dollar, and a drain from other countries allowing shipments to the United States may be expected if prices do not increase very rapidly in this country," Professor Gideonse said. "If this should result in a suspension of gold payments in other gold standard countries, it may destroy the psychological basis of inflationary sentiment and cause a competitive currency depreciation.

May Lose Investments

"If we stave off the gold shipments by central banks agreements and the acquisition of large supplies of foreign exchange, the risk of losing much of this investment by subsequent devaluation of foreign currencies or ultimate transfer difficulties is very real.

"It may also be doubted if the 'stabilization fund' is large enough to handle the problem in view of the large sums that will seek transfer into dollars if a revival of some proportion sets in. The fund seems sufficiently large, however, to absorb offers of foreign exchange for some time to come, and the immediate effect of gold shipments to this country will probably also have an inflationary effect irrespective of the ultimate intensification of the present maldistribution of gold.

"All things considered, an upward movement seems likely in the near future which may reveal itself in the volume of production rather than in prices. It will be more directly related to expenditures than to the gold policy, although the latter will give the movement far greater leeway once expenditures have contributed the usual spirit of deposits and their velocities. If present measures do not suffice, the possibility of additional silver legislation remains."

Professor Gideonse's views are also contained in an abstract of his and other articles in the sociology journal reprinted in a booklet entitled, "Social Change and the New Deal," by Prof. William F. Ogburn, and issued from the University of Chicago Press.

North Avenue Savings Bank
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
APR. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 16
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 16
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5

Figuring in 'Red' and 'Black'

★ ★ ★

Examination of Grist From Legislative Mill Shows Public Usually Loses Out

★ ★ ★

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BILLS are of two general kinds—public and private. Public bills involve, of course, propositions affecting the public interests. Private bills generally involve matters affecting the pecuniary interests of persons, concerns or institutions. Often there is conflict between the public and private interests. Senator Joseph Finnegan, Democratic leader in the Senate, treating of this very point, charged this week that whenever such a conflict arose especially in the Senate, the public lost out. The reader may judge of this point for himself from the record of legislative activity given in brief below.

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The Senate

Action: Defeated a bill to provide for payment of workers injured at their work during the total period of their incapacity. This bill had passed the House.

Significance: This action represent a major defeat for labor and a victory for the insurance interests.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated a bill that would require gas and electric light companies to submit to the Public Utilities Commission all contracts for services with affiliates. This bill had passed the House.

Significance: This was a most important piece of legislation from the point of view of the public, for it would have facilitated the auditing and regulation of holding companies and consequently would have provided a better check on rates to consumers. Senator Angier L. Goodwin, chairman of the Power and Light Committee, that body which has so consistently defeated all measures hostile to the utilities, opposed the measure.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated a bill to require foreign life insurance companies to give cash surrender values at the end of 5 years instead of 10 years as at present. This bill had passed in the House.

Significance: This action so aroused Senator Joseph Finnegan, Democratic leader in the Senate, that he has started a drive for an investigation of the insurance and utility lobbies at the State House, convinced that their consistent success furnishes basis for suspicion.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated a bill that would have given the Department of Public Utilities authority to regulate the borrowing of money for plant extensions by lighting companies.

Significance: This likewise was a most important piece of legislation for the public, since its passage would have enabled the public to guard better against inflated valuation and high rates based thereon.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated several bills to reduce the rates of interest charged on small loans. These bills had been passed in the House.

Significance: This action was bewildering to those who believe the usurious rates of 36 per cent charged by some lenders have no justification. Estimated net profit last year of small-loan agencies in Massachusetts, $1,500,000; lobby expenses, $75,000.

★ ★ ★

Action: Concurred with the House of Representatives in accepting the report of the third conference committee on the restoration of salaries of state employees.

Significance: Thus the legislative tilt on this issue, so protracted, is settled. The bill as it will go to the Governor will provide for restoration on a graduated basis, the biggest percentage of restoration made on the smallest incomes and the smallest restoration on the biggest incomes.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated a House bill eliminating educational requirements as a prerequisite to the taking of civil service examinations.

★ ★ ★

Action: "Appointed a committee" to meet with one from the House to iron out a disagreement over legislation pertaining to the abolition of service charges of gas and electric light companies.

Significance: This legislation as it came before the House would have forbidden utilities to make any service charges, but the Senate amended it to permit the utilities to make service charges on optional uses of electricity.

★ ★ ★

The House

Action: "Passed" about 14 bills providing for the reduction of interest rates on small loans.

Result: These measures were subsequently "killed" in the Senate.

★ ★ ★

Action: "Passed" a bill that would prohibit use of armed guards in labor disputes.

Significant: It will be noted that the House consistently passes measures which, at least, to the layman would seem beneficial to the interests of the rank and file. In so doing it generally overturns the action of the committee, which usually reports against such measures. It is charged that the committees and the Senate are of a much more reactionary sentiment than the House

★ ★ ★

Action: "Passed" by a 71-to-46 vote a bill to ascertain the will of the peaople on the proposed state lottery.

Significant: Representative Sullivan, sponsor of the bill, gave up efforts to put this measure through this session, since the Governor's promise of a veto made it necessary to bank on a two-thirds majority in both House and Senate. There is no such support for the bill indicated.

★ ★ ★

Action: "Ordered to third reading" a bill to provide for two and a half years' imprisonment or a fine of $1000 or both for subsequent offenses of importing, printing, publishing, selling or distributing obscene literature, pictures and the like.

★ ★ ★

Action: "Defeated" bill of the Massachusetts Federation that the age limit for compulsory school minors be raised from 14 to 16 years

Significant: This bill in a sense is a substitute for the child labor amendment, ratification of which was defeated overwhelmingly this session. Either measure would have enabled children to be kept a while longer in school anl out of the factories, where they compete with breadwinners of families in normal times.

★ ★ ★

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Mrs. Elizabeth H. T. Huntington is one of the exhibitors at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Her pastels treat entirely the subject of flowers.

The standard of pastel portrayals is high in Boston; we have some capable and ingenious craftsmen in that specialty. Mrs. Huntington holds her own with those of the upper rank. In drawing and in color, her flowers show their respective qualities of delicacy and exoticism. Phlox and cosmos, zinnias, petunias, roses and white orchids find their distinguishing traits—fragile textures, curled edges and translucency.

Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell is co-exhibitor. Provincetown has provided the subjects for his set of charcoal sketches. There are byways, the water front, old shingled barns, informal scenes which characterize the place.

The sketches are made with a fleet hand which obeys a keenly observant eye. Mr. Bicknell grasps salient characteristics and touches them off in a few strokes. He works in terms of masses rather than lines; light and shadow establish the forms and set the intervals of space.

Boston Museum

The hemicycle of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is hung with lithographs by contemporary Americans. One judges from a survey that there is considerable versatility among our native artists and that they have taken to stone because it lends itself texturally to atmospheric portrayal. Most of the printmakers are literary, or at least illustrative, taking notice of amusing or telling scenes. From the meticulous lines of Mr. Ernest Fiene to the intentionally wabbly lines of Miss Wanda Gag, there are intermediary variations. On the whole the efforts show ingenuity. The one pitfall to be avoided is the unrestrained facility which lithography may encourage. The hit-or-miss method works altogether too well on the stone. D. A.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 8, in Jordan Hall, tenth and final concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitsky, conductor.

Sunday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, recital under the auspices of Chickering & Sons, by Marek Windheim, tenor, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist and composer, and Einar Hansen, violinist.

Wednesday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, for the relief fund.

Thursday evening, April 12, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, sixth and final concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, April 12, in Jordan Hall, song recital by Emy-Lou Biedenharn, contralto, accompanied by Coenraad V. Bos at the piano.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 13 and 14, in Symphony Hall, twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 15, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Monday evening, April 16, in Jordan Hall, concert by the People's Choral Union.

Tuesday evening, April 17, at Twentieth Century Club, piano recital by Claude Jean Chiasson, assisted by Louis Geoffrion, baritone, and Irene Mercier, accompanist.

Tuesday evening, April 17, in Jordan Hall, Lieder Abend to be presented by Rosamond Chapin, soprano; Katherine Gravelin, accompanist.

Tuesday afternoon, April 17, in Symphony Hall, final supplementary matinée of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday morning, April 19, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, second morning musicale for the relief of unemployed musicians, guest artist, Mme. d'Alvarez.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 20 and 21, in Symphony Hall, twenty-third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

New Puritanism Called America's Vital Necessity

Yale Divinity Dean Sees New Era Breaking Without Cataclysms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—America must adopt a "new Puritanism" or it is socially lost, declared Dr. Luther A. Weigle, dean of the Yale Divinity School. The dean was amplifying a recent address in Philadelphia, in which he said that the time has arrived "when the Government must assume new and definite responsibilities for the emancipation of labor and the control of the processes of production and distribution." This "puritanism," Dean Weigle said, calls for obedience to law, motivated by conscience and good will, instead of fear of law.

"The planned economies of our day stand in need of more wholehearted and effective coöperation than we have lent to the support of law in recent years," he continued. "The loyalty that governments need cannot be compounded of grudging, enforced acts of submission to legal authority. We need the willing and practical and thoroughgoing devotion of citizens to the common good and to the eternal principles of righteousness.

"The breakdown of laissez-faire individualism is so patent as to admit of no dispute. And everywhere men are turning toward planned economies, devised and administered by governmental agencies, as the hope for the future. Whether we like it or not, we stand at the outset of a period in which governments generally will assume a larger measure of responsibility for the regulation of industry, the emancipation of labor, and the production and distribution of wealth. The coercion of political power will enforce coöperation upon even unwilling individualists at those points where unplanned, self-seeking individualism has most obviously proved its incompetence."

This country, Dean Weigley asserts, is headed for a new "spiritual awakening," based on adjustment to new conditions.

"In some respects it will doubtless be like that of the early nineteenth century—it will be quiet, without cataclysmic overturnings, but as pervasive as leaven and as powerful as the rays of the sun. In other respects it will be different—it will, I think, be less individualistic and more social-minded, less emotional, and better grounded in the understanding of the laws of nature and of life.

"Such a revival will not come through the mere reassertion of old authorities or the reiteration of time-worn dogmas. We are living in a different world from that of our fathers; we know more and can do more; and our very success in the handling of things, the mechanical production of goods, rapid transportation, and practically instantaneous communication confronts us with quite new and extraordinarily baffling moral and social problems. The times demand of us, not the mere transmission of a moral and spiritual heritage, but creative thinking and adventurous action. We must labor and pray for insight and understanding to discern what is right, and for power to do right, in this vastly complex world of our day."

Disarmament Parley Is Set for May 23

(Continued from Page 1)

careful to point out today that his consultations are officially private. He is in Europe exclusively in his capacity as jig-saw-puzzle-patcher for the Ivar Kreuger fragments. In London, however, he stops off to talk with Sir John Simon and Mr. Arthur Henderson, because his rôle as Ambassador-at-Large for Disarmament may resume at any moment.

The Secretary of State said today, however, that Mr. Davis had not been requested or authorized to carry on any disarmament conversations for the Government at this time. Naturally, Mr. Hull added, he talks with officials—who are also friends—on his visits to European capitals.

The possibility of applying sanctions, economic or otherwise, is still a prerogative of Congress, and likely so to remain. The last attempt to take a step in this path—the arms embargo resolution with authority to the President to apply such an embargo to one belligerent or suspect state alone—lost its unilateral clause last session, and there is no likelihood of its restoration.

The recent French note to Great Britain disappointed Washington as it did other capitals, by seeming to increase the demand for guarantees of enforcement. And President Roosevelt still interprets the pourparlers in London and Paris as "European politics."

Asks Cotton Mattresses For Georgia to Use Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Asking the aid of President Roosevelt to furnish cotton mattresses for "75 per cent of rural Georgians," who she claims are sleeping on straw or on floors, Miss Leila Israel, principal of Mayfield School, dispatched a telegram to Washington, suggesting that this form of relief might be of advantage in raising the price of cotton.

Mr. C. A. Cobb, chief of cotton production section, commodities division, for the Government replied to Miss Israel's suggestion by stating: "The idea that you suggest is being given considerable thought at this time, and some plan, similar to that which you have in mind, may be evolved. It would seem that the principle underlying such a distribution of surplus cotton as you are thinking about would be sound under present conditions."

Negro College Gets $100,000 for Dormitory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bennett College for Women, a Negro institution for higher learning, located in Greensboro, is planning an expansion program, made possible by a $100,000 donation from "two wealthy friends," it was learned from Mr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education for the State Department of Public Instruction.

A new dormitory will be erected as soon as plans are approved by the board of trustees, which will meet at the college, at the call of Bishop Wilbur T. Thirkfield of New York City, chairman. Ground will be broken Sunday, May 6, and it is planned to have the building ready for occupancy next fall. The $100,000 donation also provides for the erection of a modern heating plant. By reason of this gift the college will be in a position to claim an equal amount from the General Education Board.

R. A. Whitcombe Defeats Lacey

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—R. A. Whitcombe today defeated A. J. Lacey 7 and 5 in the final match of the Roehampton invitation tournament, the first major golf event of the year.

Boston Snapshots

Little Pigs in Person—Newton City Hall resounded with strange squealings and grunts the other day when the Mayor was presented with three wriggling little pigs. This offering was intended to remind him—and others—that the film "Three Little Pigs" was to be featured in the Kiwanis program this morning at the Newton Paramount Theater, for the benefit of under-privileged children. The main picture was the screen version of Anna Sewell's classic horse story, "Black Beauty."

The Walt Disney piglets also gamboled across the screen of Loew's State Theater again this morning—as a part of another special children's program. The proceeds of this performance will go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

During the Newton program the Kiwanis Club also arranged a candy sale. They hoped that children in the audience would eat as much as possible—refraining, of course, from sharing the title of Walt Disney's famous triplets.

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Not Bothered by Hole—Seeing the doughnuts and not the holes in them, a number of Newton pheasants have enjoyed satisfying meals on the lawn belonging to a certain lady of that town lately. This lady wishes to remain anonymous, in order to protect her feathered friends from inquisitive eyes.

Pheasants are not her only regular guests, though 27 of them did accept her hospitality at one time the other day. She has also entertained juncos, bluejays, starlings, downy woodpeckers, English sparrows, tree sparrows, a flicker and a robin.

The menu offered is well balanced. "We buy four bags of grain a year," she says, "and cracked corn and scratch feed. We also buy between four and six doughnuts a week and at least six loaves of bread. Besides this, I save all meat scraps and run them through the meat chopper so that the smaller birds can have some as well as the larger ones. We also use three or four pounds of suet a week."

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During the feasts the bluejays often act as policemen, being constantly on the watch for prowling cats. Immediately one approaches, they give the warning.

When a robin fell out of its nest once, this Newton woman kept it alive until its mother took it in charge again by feeding it on the end of a toothpick bread soaked in milk and hard-boiled egg. It drank its water from a teaspoon.

★ ★ ★

Veteran of Two Wars—Rollin Grimes who is an officer in the Confederate Army in "My Maryland," which ends its engagement here today, is a veteran of the first production of this musical romance. He first sang "Won't You Marry Me?" at Atlantic City in 1927—and continued to sing it for many months in Philadelphia and New York.

But the Confederate uniform is not the only one he has worn. During the World War he was in the artillery. Trench mortars occupied his attention at first. Later he was one of the company known as the Argonne Players which, besides entertaining American troops in France, also played before members of the Peace Conference in Paris.

★ ★ ★

Marionettes and Lecturers—Illustrated lectures, exhibits of students' work, marionette shows and refreshments served by students garbed in peasant costumes designed and made in the school, are all part of the Vesper George School's observance of Art Week, which begins next Monday. Each day except Tuesday and Saturday, free public lectures will be given at 8:30, in the school's own hall at 44 St. Botolph Street. After each lecture visitors will see a marionette show in the lower hall while refreshments are being served.

Members of the faculty of the school are also offering to lecture before educational groups during Art Week on the subjects of "Good Taste in Clothing" and "Art as a Vocation."

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Umbrellas Needed—We should not be surprised to see members of the Metropolitan Theater's Orchestra equipped with umbrellas during the rest of the week. At the end of the stage entertainment a group of diving girls disport themselves in and about a large tank. One of them is pulled up high above the water for a final plunge. Last night, as she struck the surface, a good sized splash shot in the direction of the pianist in the pit. For a moment he stopped playing and producing a large handkerchief, mopped his face thoroughly.

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Revere Statue—At intervals during the last half-century, patriotic citizens have inquired about the progress of a statue of Paul Revere on which work was started 49 years ago. The Citizens' Public Celebrations Association is particularly concerned over the delay, which seems largely due to difficulty in determining the correct location for the memorial.

Last year this society arranged to use Cyrus Dallin's design for the statue as a cachet on an envelope issued for public distribution on Patriots' Day, the 19th of April. This year it is doing its best to get action on the matter of the statue itself before this holiday comes round again.

Public Rallied To Aid Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

educational opportunities by closing of 20,000 additional schools.

"These groups in addition to the more than 2,000,000 who have no educational opportunities even in normal times bring the total to 3,500,000 children who are today unable to share their traditional right to free education.

"Even though the schools of the nation are responsible for 1,300,000 more pupils than in 1929-1930, they are this year receiving approximately $563,000,000 less for the education of their charges.

"There are at the present time in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 20 who are out of work and who are subjected to the influences that turn many of them to criminal tendencies."

Teachers' Patriotism Cited

The conference "commended" to the consideration of the nation "the stability, the saneness, the optimism, the patriotism of the American school-teacher during these times of stress," and in addition said:

"In this crisis we must depend upon an aroused public opinion to insure the children of the country educational advantages as adequate as those made available in past years to present-day adults."

Other speakers were Newton D. Baker, Cleveland, the reading of a message from Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Dr. George Z. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley and Senator Royal S. Copeland.

"Shortage of funds is not an excuse for crippling the educational future of American youth," Mr. Taber declared. "We hear much of high taxes but it is well to remember that ignorance can lay a heavier tax burden upon a community than any board of education."

Menace of Delinquency

"While we strive to capture one gangster, a thousand criminals are in the making," Senator Copeland said. "Juvenile delinquency is a million times more dangerous than the combined efforts of all the roving criminals sought by police.

"The most vital means of combating the growing evil of juvenile delinquency is through the organized effort of the public school system and the united coöperation of the citizens giving educational agencies wholehearted support."

Mr. Smith, in his message, asserted the task of providing adequate school facilities belongs to the State and cautioned that the Federal Government cannot be counted on for financial aid, as it might develop into federal control.

"There is today an urgent demand for the federal support of education," he said. "I am opposed to a fair and efficiently administered economy program of federal support for public schools, but it behooves all friends of public education to give careful thought to the question of long-term federal support of education.

"Such a policy ought to be considered on its merit quite apart from the influences due to present economic difficulties. It is axiomatic in American government that control follows support. Men may cry federal aid without federal control but so declaring does not determine the outcome."

Mr. Smith declared that New York's experience in providing adequate school funds proved that local districts cannot be counted on and that general property taxes have failed to provide revenues. He stated:

"Problems of public education cannot be solved until tax systems have been revised to relieve general property, especially agriculture, and to tap those sources of revenue represented by income and wealth."

Activity in Heavy Industries

During the coming months, says the United Business Service, a pronounced revival in basic manufacturing lines is expected to get under way. Among the Government steps which will help to stimulate activity are the following: railroad rehabilitation, public works program, financing of foreign trade, loans to industry, increase in navy construction, dollar devaluation, and Russian recognition.

Atlanta Directory Shows City's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The new Atlanta City Directory contains 7152 more names than any previous edition. For the last five years the number of names appearing in the directory has been as follows:

1930	164,352
1931	171,496
1932	167,592
1933	165,352
1934	178,648

These figures show an increase of nearly 14,000 names over 18 years of age since the 1930 directory was published, which indicates a proportionate increase in the total population since the 1930 United States census. There is also reflected a greater diversity of activities here, and notably longer pay-roll rosters were submitted by Atlanta industries than for the past three years.

Virginia Electric & Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Virginia Electric and Power Company reports for the 12 months ended February 28 last, a balance for dividends and surplus, after provision for retirement reserve, of $2,878,247, compared with $3,554,408 for the previous 12 months' period. Gross earnings were $14,684,034, compared with $15,140,553 and net operating revenue amounted to $6,588,228, compared with $7,261,198 for the previous 12 months.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Did and Didn't

"Mansfield did!" "Mansfield didn't!"

"Curley did!" "Curley didn't!"

This is the uproar that has been dinned into all listening Boston ears since last Tuesday night. That night, Big Chief Curley at the campfire of the Tammany Braves of Roxbury snatched from his belt his tomahawk and swung a mighty blow at Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston.

The Medicine Man of the Tammany encampment had promised early in the day not to go on the warpath that night.

To the tune of "Bad Promises Are Better Broken Than Kept," "Jamaica Jim" saw red, talked red—only compromising by not naming Mr. Mansfield.

★ ★ ★

The Mayor, no mean warrior himself, went back at Mr. Curley on Thursday night. He more than went back at him, judging from the verdict of impartial listeners. Such a barrage has not often been laid down on the no-man's land in Boston politics.

The Mayor, an able lawyer in his own right, went straight to certain records in City Hall, which he went on to prove are not as Mr. Curley had recited.

No Trouble to Recall

Those of us who were in City Hall in the early part of 1914 well remember the political gas clouds, the shrapnel, the Big Bertha shells which devastated the ranks of City Hall employees.

It was ruthless warfare to the hilt.

Mansfield quoted from the records. The adjectives and the titles he gave James M. Curley were his own.

★ ★ ★

Curley started the fight but the Mayor of Boston replied in shell which crumpled the Curley trenches.

Now out of his dugout in the Lawyers' Building in Beacon Street, Mr. Curley promises to give Boston his version of a reply to Mayor Mansfield's Thursday night leaden tempest. Tonight's the night. The hour is 7. The blast will come over WNAC.

★ ★ ★

Oh, For a Respite!

Isn't it just about time that the people of Boston have a respite from political scraps that have in their inner core the enmities which all good citizens deplore because they prevent able men giving the city the whole-hearted and coöperative support the municipality needs so sadly today?

These spectacles of political ruth are disturbing, to put it mildly. Yet if one should attempt to be a peacemaker between the present combatants what was left of the boy that stood on the burning deck would be a lot in comparison to what would be left of the medator in this fracas.

Wanted: Candidates

Political storm-signals have been set for Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

I was standing talking with Joe Warner the other day in Park Street on the way down Beacon Hill when a Boston lawyer who should know and whose veracity to date is not quoted below par told the affable "Atty.-Gen." that Robert T. Bushnell, former active and able District Attorney of Middlesex County, had declared his intention of contesting the campaign for the Republican nomination for the state lawyership job.

Joe was interested? Indeed he was. He didn't say much but my lawyer friend had given Joe food for deep deep thought.

★ ★ ★

Not that I don't like Joe Warner mighty well, but somehow or other I think the Grand Old Party would be better off if more good men were out seeking nominations for ALL of the elective state offices.

Mind you, that's no reflection on Joe or Fred Cook, but the old pachyderm needs the pep of a real and constructive skirmish for nominations just now and no sulking in tents afterward.

Rush Jones.

Mobile Measures Its Leisure Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The community survey of Mobile and suburban areas, a project of the CWA which gave employment to 151 Mobile women, has been completed and the findings summarized and compiled into a concise but thorough report to be sent to Washington.

The project was under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Bowman, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. He planned and directed the 10-week project without pay and was assisted by three supervisors, 14 office workers and 134 field workers, all paid with CWA funds. The survey was made in 36,154 hours.

The survey gives an intelligent and explicit record of the activities of the youth of Mobile, its environs, and how it spends its leisure time. It shows, through organized recreation centers, swimming pools, playgrounds and beaches, what Mobile needs, in a constructive and permanent way, for the development of character and body building. The project was planned and carried out in keeping with President Roosevelt's desire to develop better programs for supervised recreation and leisure time activities.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Sloss Coke and Best Grades Domestic Coal
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Mobile's Finest Department Store
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Will give you up to 25% allowance for your old tires on new All-State Tires
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HATS OF YESTERDAY REMODELED
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All work guaranteed.
While-you-wait service.
Called For and Delivered
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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
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Curtis Dry Goods Co.
New Location 158 S. Beach St.
We are better equipped to take care of your needs in fine piece goods, draperies, ready-made curtains, hosiery, dainty underthings, table linens, bed linens. We appreciate your patronage.

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*Northern Electric Co. Inc.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
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Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
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M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
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THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
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WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts

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TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

Weidman's Garage and Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service
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Where Food Prices Are Made
Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store
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Complete Service at two stations to please you
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SERVICE—QUALITY
FRIENDLINESS
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Quality Work Prompt Service
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FLORIDA

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We sell The Christian Science Monitor and a complete line of periodicals.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. from June 1; for 1, 2 or 3 months; overlooking parkway; accommodate 3; completely equipped for housekeeping, including Steinway upright piano and radio; unfurnished rental. C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment to sublet, spring and summer, located in apartment hotel surrounded by park; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable terms; ten minutes from The Mother Church. A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15-day credit consignment plan; write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Small Homelike Apartments
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BUSINESS woman will share attractive furnished apartment, 52 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. Phone evenings, Porter 4214-J.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—We wish to sublet for the summer our attractively furnished, newly decorated apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, shower, maid's quarters; quiet, exclusive location; 15 minutes to The Mother Church or Park Street. Telephone Longwood 1050, or E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED apartment in Boston or suburb; around $25; would consider unfurnished; please give full particulars. Write Box A-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd. Brookline, Mass.: Asp. 5663.

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Oriental — RUGS — Domestic
CLEANED, SHAMPOOED and REPAIRED
Floors Refinished, all expert work.
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DRESSMAKER—By day or at home; tailored work. MRS. LUCY MORGAN FERGUSON, 83 Gainsborough St. Boston. Tel. Comm. 8128.

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CHESTER, N. H.—9 room house, attractively furnished, 48 acres, good woodland, artesian well, electric refrigeration. For information communicate with AGNES P. KINNIBURGH, 8 Myrtle St., Atlantic, Mass.; tel. Granite 6568-W.

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DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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ST. LOUIS
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KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3703-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel 3-3448
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Opéra 43-71
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FLORENCE
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GENEVA
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
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Daily Features

All Nature

Sweet White Violet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW would you like to go out in the back yard and pick violets from a tree? Of course, this can't be done in the temperate climates, but in the tropics we find that many small meadow plants have close relatives that are trees! Among the most surprising of these are the rose trees, bean trees, violet trees, and so forth.

But the perfume of the violet trees cannot compare with that of the sweet white violet, which grows in cool, damp woods from western Quebec and Minnesota southward to Louisiana and southern Georgia. It fringes the arbor vitæ swamps and climbs steep woodland slopes on the leeward side of rocks. The lateral petals are beardless, and the upper pair are often long, narrow, and twisted at the tips—with the tiny fleck of gold in the center, resting like a fairy ring in the middle of a courtier's white satin pillow. In summer the plant increases by sending out slender runners which twine their way along the forest floor to take root and form new plants.

According to the symbolical language of flowers, white violets speak of modest virtue, while blue ones breathe the oath of faithfulness.

There are about 300 species of violets in the world, North America holding an option on nearly all of the sweet-smelling ones.

The pansy is not generally known as a violet. It has been in cultivation for so long, and such large handsome flowers adorn spring market places with their gay colors, that the ancestors are not generally thought of. But if you let your pansy bed go to seed for a year, the second crop will be a flood of tiny "pansies," "violets," or "Johnny-Jump-ups." These are the parents from which horticulturists have produced the velvety faces of cultivated varieties.

A Word a Day

Assonance

Example: "Homer, like Dante and Shakespeare, like all who really command language, seems fond of playing with assonances" (Lowell: "Study Window").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

vowels	words
consonants	phrases
syllables	similar sounds
ideas	different sounds

Pronunciation: *As'-o-nance* (first *a* short, *o* as in *obey*, second *a* clipped).

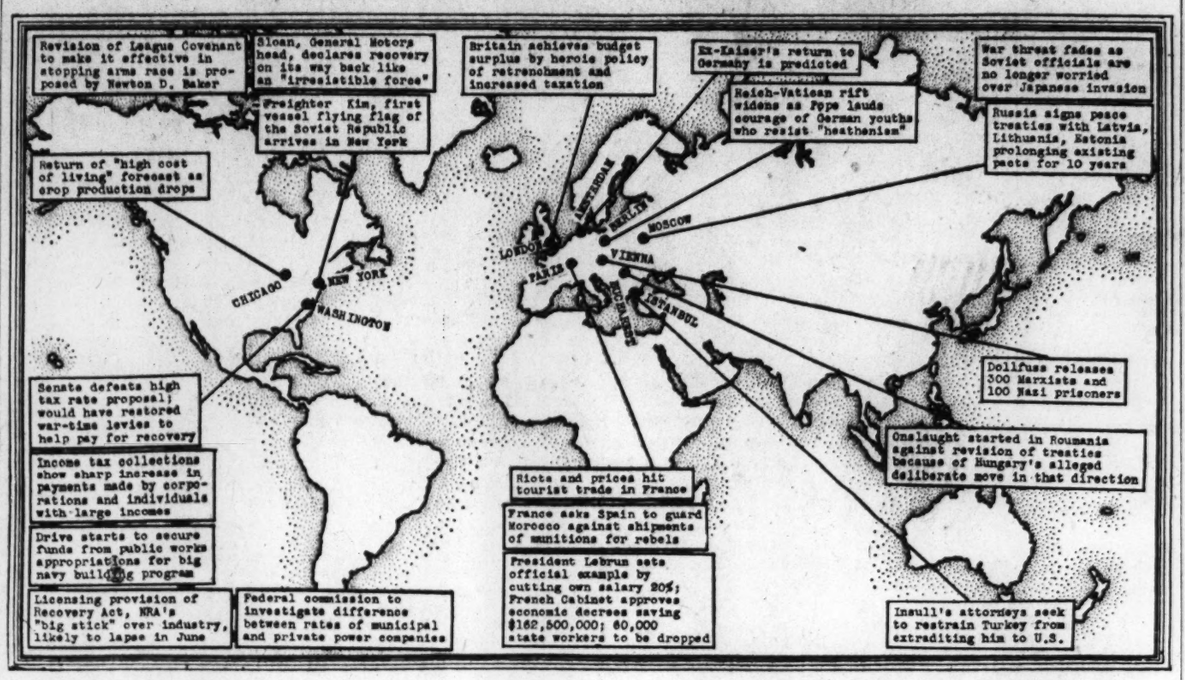
Derivation: Our word goes back through the Spanish to the Latin *assonans*, "sounding like," based on a combination of *ad*, "to," and *sonare*, "to sound." Strictly, "assonance" is applied to an imperfect rime, or, rather, to a substitute for rime, consisting of similar vowel sounds with different consonants. Thus "roaming" and "floating," "penitent" and "reticence," "man" and "lap," etc., are assonant. "Rime," of course, is applied to similar terminal sounds (consonants as well as vowels).

In a broad sense, "assonance" may be applied to a resemblance of sound, or to a similarity in other respects.

Notes and Queries

Hivites—Each *i* is long.
Jebusites—*Jeb'-u-zites.*
Valiantly—*Val'-yant-ly.*
Ephesians—The first *e* is as in *create.*
Effectual—The first *e* is short.
Ameliorate—*A-meel'-yo-rate* (first *a* as in *sofa*).
Dolorous—The first *o* is short, *dol'-er-us.*
Divest—The *i* is short.
Æsculapius—Greek god of medicine. Pronounce it *Es-ku-lay'-pih-us* (secondary stress on first syllable).
Unction—Act of anointing, as a symbol of consecration; also, that which is used in anointing. Pronounce it *unk'-shun.*
Guillotine—Although the noun is accented on the first syllable, the verb has principal stress on the third (only secondary stress on first). Thus, "guillotined" is sounded *gil-o-teend'.*
Propagated—The *o* is short as in *propaganda.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Revision of League Covenant to make it effective in stopping arms race is proposed by Newton D. Baker
Sloan, General Motors head, declares recovery on its way back like an "irresistible force"
Britain achieves budget surplus by heroic policy of retrenchment and increased taxation
Ex-Kaiser's return to Germany is predicted
War threat fades as Soviet officials are no longer worried over Japanese invasion
Freighter Kim, first vessel flying flag of the Soviet Republic arrives in New York
Reich-Vatican rift widens as Pope lauds courage of German youths who resist "heathenism"
Russia signs peace treaties with Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia prolonging existing pacts for 10 years
Return of "high cost of living" forecast as crop production drops
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PARIS
VIENNA
ISTANBUL
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
Senate defeats high tax rate proposal; would have restored war-time levies to help pay for recovery
Income tax collections show sharp increase in payments made by corporations and individuals with large incomes
Drive starts to secure funds from public works appropriations for big navy building program
Dollfuss releases 300 Marxists and 100 Nazi prisoners
Onslaught started in Roumania against revision of treaties because of Hungary's alleged deliberate move in that direction
Riots and prices hit tourist trade in France
France asks Spain to guard Morocco against shipments of munitions for rebels
President Lebrun sets official example by cutting own salary 20%; French Cabinet approves economic decrees saving $162,500,000; 60,000 state workers to be dropped
Insull's attorneys seek to restrain Turkey from extraditing him to U.S.
Licensing provision of Recovery Act, NRA's "big stick" over industry, likely to lapse in June
Federal commission to investigate difference between rates of municipal and private power companies

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With the Inventors

Weeder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE dismayed dandelion shrinks from the strange creature approaching its lair. And well it might, for the ruthless weed cutter is not likely to be sympathetic. A. J. Lipscomb, of Montclair, New Jersey, has invented an efficient weed eradicator, just in time for the Spring crop (U. S. Patent No. 1947785). You simply insert the point in the ground beside the weed, give the tool a twist, and the little blade at the side does the rest.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sketches of Homes

DURING the last months, when there was practically no market for paintings, etc., one of our local artists met her needs by making pen-and-ink sketches of many of the attractive homes in our city. Needless to say, she had no trouble selling these really exquisite bits of art to the owners of the homes.

Mrs. J. M. S.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

292

After carrying them sacks for four hours steady the boss told me I could set down for awhile said the worker but the way I felt I laid down and took a nap and I dont think I moved for a hour

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN anyone has offended me I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it.—DESCARTES.

In Lighter Vein

Polite Guess

Office Boy: "Please, sir, I think somebody wants you on the telephone."

Chief: "Now, what is the use of saying you *think* I am wanted? Am I wanted or not?"

Boy: "Well, sir, somebody rang up and said, 'Is that you, you old nitwit?'"—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Making Sure

"Jones commutes now; I hear he is getting to be an expert at it."

"Yep, he eats his breakfast before he goes to bed every night."

His Hope Chest

Mrs. Smith: "My husband had a hope chest before we were married."

Mrs. Jones: "You don't mean it! What was in it?"

Mrs. Smith: "A bushel of socks. He hoped somebody would darn them."

Preparedness

Mrs. Smith: "And so your daughter is about to marry. Do you really feel that she is ready for the battle of life?"

Mrs. Jones: "She should be ready. She's been in four engagements already."

Backyard Serenader

Paul F. Stoneman, of St. Louis, Slipped Up on This Kitten As She Was Rehearsing For Her Evening's Recital, and We Gladly Reward Him With a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB (and a Dollar) For the Picture. Send Your Unusual Pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid For Each One Accepted For Publication.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tychicus

WE FIRST read of Tychicus as a disciple from the Roman province known as Asia; and he, with Timothy and others, awaited Paul at Troas, and seems to have accompanied the Apostle to Jerusalem (Acts 20:4, 16). He became a trusted follower of Paul, who later wrote of him as "a beloved brother and a faithful minister and fellow-servant in the Lord" (Col. 4:7; cf. Ephes. 6:21), and chose him to deliver both his letter to the Ephesian church (Ephes. 6:21f.) and that to the Colossians (Col. 4:7f.).

Of his later history we know little, beyond the facts that Paul considered sending him to Crete to relieve Titus (Titus 1:5, 3:12), and later dispatched him to minister at Ephesus, the chief city of Tychicus' native province of Asia (II Tim. 4:12).

Your Camera

Developing for Beginners

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

ONE of the questions most frequently asked regarding development of films is: "How long shall I leave them in the developer?" This is difficult to answer, for so much depends on the film and the ability of the amateur to recognize the completion of development. In order that each individual may settle this point for all time, I am going to ask that several items be prepared for a trial.

Expose one of the newer types of fast film on some subject such as a landscape having objects in the foreground, perhaps a light colored building, and trees and sky. Wait for a day when the sun is shining, so there will be some shadows, and plan to make the pictures when the shadows are long, from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning or 2 to 5 in the afternoon. Expose the entire roll of film on the same subject with the same exposure just as fast as you can rewind the film and make the exposures, so that the conditions will be as nearly as possible identical. Set your camera shutter at "instantaneous," use the large stop for the box type, and 1-25 of a second and stop 11 for the folding camera.

For developing you will require four trays or shallow pans, 5x7 or 6x8 inches, a four-ounce graduate (or water glass which holds eight ounces), a red light or dark-room light, a thermometer, some tubes of developer, prepared fixing bath with hardener and a clock or watch.

As temperature is the most important item in development of film or plate, it is necessary that you make use of the thermometer every time you develop. For on the temperature of the solutions depends the density and the quality of the negative. If the baths are too warm, fog will result; and the negatives will be so dense that they will not give good prints. If too cold, one of the chemicals will cease to work; and a weak negative with insufficient density to make a pleasing picture will be your reward.

The next article will discuss the development of a film.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Reflection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver,

SHE was such a tiny girl, with wistful brown eyes and such a winning smile that when she came each week to sell her little magazine, every employee in the big office bought one. Her daddy was out of work, she explained, adding that she had six little brothers and sisters.

Two or three days after Christmas she came in as usual. Her eyes seemed a bit more wistful and her little face a trifle sad, but in response to someone's "Merry Christmas" she smiled cheerily. When asked if she had had a nice Christmas, her face clouded for a moment and she said: "Yes, only I didn't get anything—I had pinned a letter on my stocking, too."

Silence followed this announcement, then someone said gently that the spirit of Christmas never failed, that it was never too late for a stocking to be filled, and perhaps even yet she might be surprised. Didn't she know that Love was the giver of all good gifts?

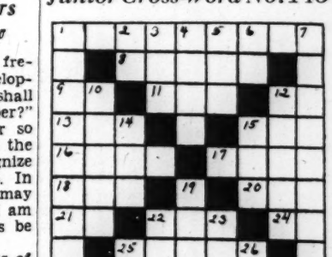
Her small face lighted up, and, cheered and comforted, the child left the office, jingling some extra nickels that had been dropped into her hand.

Late in the afternoon came a big box to the office. It was packed with toys sufficient to delight the hearts of seven little boys and girls. Delivery to the humble home was made under cover of darkness, the box being left on the porch to be discovered.

Two days later came a letter, a little girl letter, filled with happiness and gratitude. And on Valentine's Day, when the child came on her regular visit, she delved deeply into the little satchel that carried her magazines, and one by one drew out and presented to each member of the office a small valentine, one of her own choosing. Shyly she waited until each one had been read, for on the back of each, written in a childish hand, were the words: "With much love, from Evelyn."

Love had been rewarded with love.

Junior Cross-Word No. 148



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Unmarried men.
8—External.
9—Shreveport is on Red River in this State (abbr.).
11—Purpose.
12—Toward.
13—To weary.
15—Portion of a curved line.
16—Norse navigator.
17—Migrate.
18—Large covered wagon.
20—Kind of tree.
21—Part of "to be."
22—— Galahad was a knight of the Round Table.
24—Thus.
25—Spouts.
27—Building for athletic exercises.

Down

1—Having faith.
2—Company (abbr.).
3—City in French Indo-China.
4—Volcanic mountain in Sicily.
5—Conducted.
6—Either.
7—Capital of Sweden.
10—Tapestry.
12—Lock of hair.
14—Relatives collectively.
15—Constellation.
19—City in Italy famous for its leaning tower.
22—Male descendant.
23—Residence (abbr.).
25—Santa Fe is capital of this State (abbr.).
26—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

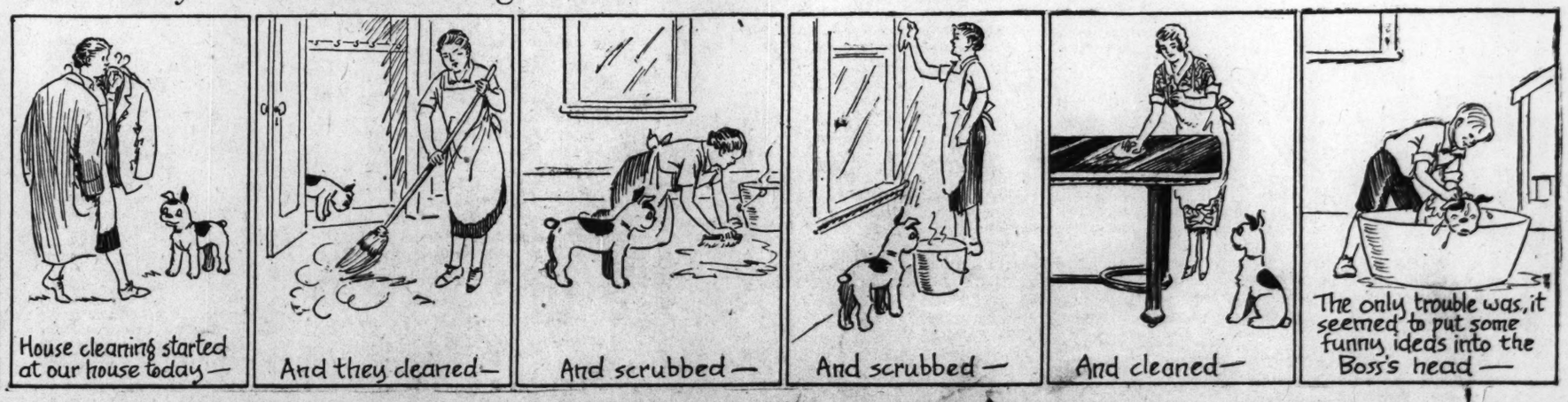
Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Snow was called "the beautiful" before the days of the automobile.

San Francisco Chronicle: Still, the downtrodden should come later or not take a seat on the aisle.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Carrying It Too Far!*

By CARMACK


House cleaning started at our house today—
And they cleaned—
And scrubbed—
And scrubbed—
And cleaned—
The only trouble was, it seemed to put some funny ideas into the Boss's head—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Insull and Everyman

IT IS unfortunate that interest in the Insull case has centered so largely on the person and peregrinations of the Chicago utilities magnate. The ignoble odyssey now ended in a Turkish prison has diverted attention from more important aspects of the case. The mob mind demands a hero and a villain. One minute it condemns Mr. Insull for fleeing and the next sympathizes with his fugitive flutterings under the clutching hand of the extradition law. It appears ready to try him for guessing wrong on the depression, rather than for embezzlement, the charge on which Illinois has indicted him. In its eyes the failure of the man overshadows the failure of the economic and political system of which he was a part.

And many who staked their money on Insull and lost seem more desirous of vengeance than of effecting reforms which will lessen the danger of future losses through holding company abuses. Again, attention is so centered on the drama of wealth and power changing suddenly to poverty and exile that the real tragedy of Samuel Insull is overlooked. This is the tragedy of a human life growing to splendid heights through its usefulness, crashing in ruin as its motivating force changed from service to the pursuit of power for its own sake.

The Insull utility empire was built originally on service. Samuel Insull employed one secret, primarily an engineering secret. He saw that great savings could be made by mass production of electricity, that it was cheaper to build huge central dynamos and transmit the power from them to hundreds of towns than it was to run separate plants in each town. He also saw that the lower rates thus made possible would enable millions of people to use power and light.

Of course this enlarged market permitted further economies and larger profits. But the fact remains that his vision and his organizing ability made cheap electricity available to thousands of American families before they would have otherwise had it. This was the real Insull service, the real success. It put him in control of a $2,000,000,000 utilities empire that spread into thirty-two states. It made him the industrial overlord of the Middle West, influencing the economic and political destinies of cities and states.

However, he had learned, like so many industrialists, that it was possible to get control of an operating company without buying all its assets. For instance $200,000 worth of common stock might exercise complete voting power in a $1,000,000 company deriving the rest of its capital from bonds or preferred stock. There is much to indicate that Mr. Insull's efforts came to center more on such devices for obtaining financial mastery than on engineering savings which would permit greater service to the public.

Then rivals saw a chance to use the same devices. A titanic financial battle ensued. To retain the Insull control more of the public's money was drawn in by sale of stocks in new holding companies. This pyramiding was of doubtful value to the subsidiary companies and their customers. And when the depression came it proved vulnerable. The paper companies at the top collapsed. And with them went the Insull power. The operating companies which serve the public remain. The Insull service to electrical development remains.

The story is one any man may find repeated, on smaller scale perhaps, in his own life—power passes but service endures.

There's Rubbish On the Air

RADIOCASTING in the United States suffers today from the great fault of trying to please everybody and, in the process, achieving a middle-of-the-road mediocrity. As a result radio is getting nowhere artistically and is estranging many intelligent listeners.

As it is, radio listeners subsist largely on a fare of not very comic comedians, dance orchestras grinding out the same banal tunes, mediocre dramatic sketches, sirupy-voiced singers, social advisers of questionable value, readers of awful poetry, and penny-dreadful juvenile drama. Meanwhile, great orchestras starve or consort with strange bedfellows in order to live, noted concert artists perform encore pieces of trivial value, while great plays —and the artists who could play them—languish. Since American radio depends upon sponsors, the need is for sponsors who have the artistic as well as the financial courage to strike out upon new program ventures.

True, there are artistic peaks in the plains of radio entertainment. The Metropolitan Opera, the concerts of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Minneapolis orchestras, the Library of Congress chamber music recitals, the schools of the air, a light opera series in preparation, the concert series currently sponsored by a maker of motorcars and the piano recitals of Ernest Hutcheson have been received gratefully by hosts of listeners. In many cases, however, these are network contributions which lapse when no sponsor is found, and some are at inconvenient times for workers. The radiocasters themselves can build and do put excellent programs on the air, and they often recommend better programs than the advertising agencies accept for the sponsors. But the advertising agencies pay most of radio's bills and naturally feel privileged to call the tunes. The low estate of sponsored radiocasting today can be quite definitely charged to them. They tend to measure program popularity by the number of package tops and bottle labels coming through the mails.

What radio needs is a permanent organization acting as reservoir of entertainment. Today, for instance, there is hardly more than one permanent radio "house" orchestra of symphonic stamp. The British Broadcasting Corporation has an excellent one that gives public concerts and makes records as well. There is genuine need for grand opera and operetta groups made up of capable artists. Standing repertory and stock companies, with players of adequate talent, should give classic and modern plays, and there should be permanent chamber music groups. Concert artists should be engaged on long-time contracts and opportunity given them to present serious works. Radiocasters should complement this by presenting these features in the hours when the greater percentage of listeners are at their sets.

Radio must come out from under a sea of popular excerpts and tin-pan trivialities and present good solid chunks of program fare that can stand with any other form of entertainment.

Conserve State Resources

MASSACHUSETTS again will devote a week to conservation. Beginning Monday programs in schools, civic groups and other organizations will be arranged for the promotion of this idea.

Since the first Massachusetts Conservation Week a year ago, tremendous gains have been made in forest and wild-life protection. A year ago the Civilian Conservation Corps was just entering the woods. Public sentiment toward forest and wild-life preservation was lethargic. Today this sentiment has been awakened in Massachusetts and in the rest of the nation, largely as a result of the CCC work.

Unless forests are conserved Massachusetts will lose millions of dollars annually in tourist trade. Unless the forests are protected Massachusetts will lose all her wild life. The two are closely related. The conserver of one must be a conserver of the other. This is often forgotten.

Hunters struggle for forest conservation, and yet enter those very forests and kill more game than they ever can use. Wild life conservation advocates sometimes throw burning matches and cigarettes from their automobiles, causing forest fires which kill more wild life than they destroy with their guns in several years.

Conservation Week could well be made national in scope. Massachusetts has been a leader in roadside beautification. It was the leader in the move toward establishment of town forests in the United States. The effect of such a national week would continue the gains made by the CCC, even though the organization is demobilized after this year.

Spring in Suburbia

SUBURBAN clothesreels are whirling these spring days, loaded with winter overcoats, bright sweaters and summer flannels. Rugs and woolen blankets breathe gratefully of this new air. There is restoration in the coming of spring.

Aboard a yacht off the coast of Florida, President Roosevelt snatches a few days for fishing and relaxation. Prominent figures require some isolation for uninterrupted leisure, but everyone can find new incentives in the promise of budding crocuses, in the chirping of bluebirds, and in the cries of "Scrub one!" among youthful baseballers.

It is a universal renaissance that leaps suddenly into evidence each spring, and all who join this perennial parade accomplish a better housecleaning than that which concerns only the beating of dusty rugs and the painting of porch furniture. For it refreshes mental outlook and adds new zest to living.

Father Knickerbocker, Gambler

IT SEEMS hardly possible that such a specious, ill-advised measure as the New York City lottery bill can be considered seriously by the State Legislature. Yet it has been solemnly introduced at Albany as a means of obtaining $10,000,000 for unemployment relief and welfare work. The bill makes the city a partner in a huge game of chance. It not only casts Father Knickerbocker in the rôle of gambler, but proponents of the bill have the effrontery to ask the courts to "take a liberal view" of it and thereby legalize his gambling. The scheme was worked out in part by James J. Lyons, borough president of the Bronx. It would set up the "Municipal Supplemental Relief Corporation," with the Board of Estimate as trustees. The corporation would sell "membership certificates."

The plan proposes a lottery with the winning numbers entitling the holders to become salaried "officers" in the corporation. This is plainly a subterfuge to get around the constitutional prohibition of gambling, and amounts to writing into the law a request to the courts to hold their noses and cover their eyes and pretend to see only the *purpose* for which the money is sought, and not the *means*.

Of course, the "salaries" proposed for the "officers" are merely a blind. Their salaries would be the winnings, under another name, of their lucky numbers. Of course, such a scheme would be somewhat in keeping with the Tammany tradition where officers were not expected to do much but draw their salaries. If the officers did have any legal status or responsibility, the opportunity for graft, political favoritism and shady practices generally in connection with the $10,000,000 fund would be limitless.

The whole structure proposed in the bill is founded upon a lie. Gambling is illegal. The bill proposes to legalize the illegal and to make the city and the courts a partner to this astonishing proposal.

Raising funds by lotteries for charitable purposes has been prevalent in various countries at various times and sometimes in American cities. Fortunately, however, the public conscience against gambling, even for charity, has resulted in laws which have practically wiped out the practice in the United States. One may hope that the Empire State will not now turn the clock back and legalize a charity lottery for New York City. Large funds have been necessary for relief in New York, but both federal and state governments have been generous in helping the city to bear this burden. If the Legislature eventually passes the economy bill, the city administration will be in a position to cut off useless officers and stop extravagance and thereby have enough funds available for relief purposes.

Serious consideration of the lottery bill would be not only an affront to the conscience and good sense of the community by making the city in effect a common gambler, but would be a confession of bankruptcy of statesmanship and resourcefulness in making legal provision for relief needs. A prompt "thumbs down" on this vicious bill should be forthcoming.

May the Best Publicist Win

ON WITH the race! The race for popularity among "sea monsters" has begun. Trinidad and the Mediterranean have entered candidates, Trinidad with a modest twenty-footer, which may, on the word of natural scientists, prove to be a member of the family of water snakes which sports in the mouth of the Orinoco; and the Mediterranean, with a fifteen-yard "sea monster" whose mouth is three yards wide.

Only a short time ago, Trinidad boasted a "monster" which had possibilities for first place. Where has he gone? He had "authentic" historical records behind him, and a future bright with promise. He was 120 years old. He was more than fifty feet long. He had a roar like a lion, and an appetite—well, he ate "whole cows for breakfast." Christened Huillia, he gave his public no difficulty, for his name was pronounced "Wheeler." Back in 1840 he came to light. A historian recorded his dimensions. His antics took care of themselves. The historian had never seen "Wheeler," but he had the "observations" of others to go upon. Good enough. What more do tourists need?

Scotland, it is said, won $5,000,000 worth of publicity out of its Loch Ness "monster." France entered the contest with a whale that had a head like a camel. An unpromising steed! British Columbia had Ogopogo, an amiable fellow, who provided fun and conversation for the residents of the Okanagan Valley. All with good talking points. But "Wheeler"! Was he not the greatest of them all?

Trinidad, through the press, urged its friends to spread abroad the fame of its great "sea monster." Picture post cards were circulated showing the wily fellow sunning himself on the surface waters of a running stream. This was to "help Trinidad win the race."

So. The race is on. May the best publicist win!

When Lee Marched North

Book of the Day

THROUGH the wild orchestration of the Battle of Gettysburg, as Mr. MacKinlay Kantor creates it in his novel, "LONG REMEMBER" (New York: Coward McCann. $2.50), runs a rueful theme, the love of Daniel Bale and his neighbor's wife, Irene Fanning. Interwoven with this is the homely, plodding theme of Gettysburg citizenry, intent on their private affairs, mindful of the war as their sons marched off, but ignorant of its real nature. Then upon the ruthless engrossment of Daniel and Irene, and on the industrious town, swept two opposing armies. For three days Gettysburg was racked and torn, deafened and defiled.

The Battle of Gettysburg has fascinated Mr. Kantor since he was a lad of ten, but he wrote three books and made himself known as a realistic novelist before he approached the subject. He read a great number of histories, made several trips to Gettysburg, and interviewed many old soldiers and citizens who remembered the battle. The wonder is that with so much information he was not lost in facts, but was able to hold them in his grasp and write with such lucidity and sweeping force.

The Battle Dominates

"The background of this story is supplementary to the developments of the characters," Mr. Kantor says in the introduction to his imposing bibliography. He is mistaken. What happened to Daniel Bale and young Mrs Fanning in both their external concerns and their inner life during those days is told with violent urgency; but even that will be forgotten by readers who will long remember what happened to gray and blue on Round Top, in the cemetery, in the lanes and back yards of Gettysburg. The battle is too big, as handled by Mr. Kantor, not to dominate the book.

Do not suppose, however, that this is any account of military tactics, of officers and regiments. The battle as he records it is made up of thousands of personal encounters; of the little, individual experiences that Daniel Bale observed in his almost hopeless search for Irene's husband.

Arraignment of War

It is noticeable that with all Mr. Kantor's realism, which is unflinching about details, and with his objective manner which keeps him from analyzing his characters and telling what he thinks about them, he provides extenuating circumstances for almost all of them.

"Long Remember" is an arraignment of war, as uncompromising as any we ever read. It is not merely that Daniel Bale, the central character, is an objector, a strong man who refuses to kill, but the substance of the description of the battle, its causes, effects and aftermath, in every one of its countless minutiæ is a protest against war. This is not weakened by the fact that at the end of the book Bale, to solve his personal problem, is going to enlist.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Should Congress Pass the Industrial Disputes Bill?

Excerpts From Addresses Delivered From Radio Station WOR, Newark, N. J.

Yes

By ROBERT WAGNER
United States Senator from New York

Robert Wagner

THE Labor Disputes Bill which I have introduced merely places safeguards around principles that have been recognized as an essential part of industrial democracy for at least seventy-five years. Since the beginning of the factory system, no fair-minded person has questioned the general right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The events subsequent to the Recovery Act have increased a hundredfold the necessity of allowing employees the fullest freedom of association. Business men today not only are permitted, but are actually encouraged to form trade associations. The unfortunate truth, however, is that employees during the last few months have suffered continual reverses in their attempts to organize and bargain collectively.

The Labor Disputes bill simply removes the specific obstacles that prevent employees from enjoying freedom of association. One of the chief provisions of the bill makes it an unfair labor practice for any employer to dominate or coerce a union which is supposed to represent his workers. I think that the average man's sense of fair play is shocked at the pretense of collective bargaining between employers and employees when the former control both sides. In addition, the bill enumerates a few other unfair labor practices which interfere with the workers' choice of their representatives.

The principles contained in the bill have long been established in most of the European countries where industrial peace has reached its highest level. In the United States, the Railway Labor Act contains a practically identical set of standards.

I have heard the criticism that the bill is one-sided because its prohibitions are directed only against employers. Let us test this criticism by a homely illustration. The bill makes it an unfair labor practice for employers to dominate labor organizations or to interfere with the free association of their employees. Should it also be made an unfair labor practice for employees to dominate trade associations or to interfere with cooperation among employers? The obvious answer is that employers *already* enjoy this freedom; and it is absurd to claim that a measure is prejudiced in favor of one party because it is designed to accord that party the same freedom which another already enjoys.

The claim that in order to be fair the bill would have to prohibit labor racketeering is unjustified. Racketeering exists in the labor movement and it exists in business. But it is a separate problem that should be dealt with by labor and industry.

It is not true that the bill is designed to create, nor would it lead to, a labor dictatorship.

It does not encourage a national union. It does not favor any particular union. It does not even favor unionization. It does not forbid employees to organize on an independent or company union basis. It does not deny employers the right to maintain friendly relations with their men, or to participate in group insurance, mutual welfare, pensions systems or other such activities. It simply safeguards the freedom of employees to choose their own union, or to establish any kind of union.

I want to emphasize particularly that it also leaves workers free to refrain from joining any union. They may deal directly or individually with their employers, if it is their wish to do so. In short, the bill simply makes the worker a free man.

I am confident that it will be widely acclaimed by the public when they grasp its central importance in removing the most difficult obstacles to peace and economic welfare, and that it will strengthen the practice of industrial democracy to which we have always laid claim.

No

By JAMES A. EMERY
Counsel, National Association of Manufacturers

James A. Emery

SENATOR WAGNER'S bill would create a National Labor Board ostensibly to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees and to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between them. That sounds like a worthy objective. But, when you examine the method adopted to secure the result, I think you will perceive that it is an amazing one-sided arrangement which gives one party the bargaining power, secures for him a monopoly of opportunity for organization, puts under suspicion most of the natural intercourse between employer and employee, gradually forces the employee into one form of organization—the union—and assures it the unrestricted use of the strike to interrupt production and distribution at will and assess the public the cost of a labor monopoly, established and maintained with federal aid.

The bill creates a new offense, called "an unfair labor practice." That is any attempt by an employer to refuse to recognize or deal with representatives of employees, or fail to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain working agreements with such representatives. It is also an unfair practice for the employer to initiate, or participate in, or influence the form or policy of a labor organization, or to engage in any discriminatory practice which encourages membership or nonmembership in a labor organization, except that the employer may make an exclusive agreement to employ only the members of a labor organization, if he has not in any way influenced its formation or policies or shown it any favor.

Whenever any of the Labor Board's members or anybody they designate has reason to believe from information "from any source whatsoever" that an employer has committed an "unfair labor practice," a general complaint may be mailed or telegraphed to him, summoning him from anywhere in the United States or its possessions to appear and answer. The party may be tried before the board, or anyone it designates anywhere, and when the board or its examiner has heard the complaint, it may issue any kind of an order which it thinks will achieve substantial justice, including a requirement to reinstate any employee or pay damages.

Where does the Federal Government get authority to deal with a local employment relation? If Congress possesses that authority, why not include unfair labor practices. The Senator is no doubt familiar with the Lockwood Report of 1921. The report disclosed pernicious conditions created by the abuse of power by building trade unions and employers, through collusive enhancing cost agreements. That report resulted in the indictment and punishment of more than five hundred employers and union officials. Six years later, the State Industrial Survey Commission, in its report of February 15, 1927, declared that the promises of reform made by these organizations to the Lockwood Committee "have been forgotten or disregarded." The abuses are still in operation.

Employers have no monopoly on abuse of power. Will the Senator tell us why he would use federal authority exclusively to control what he calls the "unfair practices" of employers?

The Senator's bill is plainly designed to carry out William Green's declaration for the American Federation of Labor that "there is no room in the United States for any other labor movement." It means a nation unionized by the coercion of government. It would mean that the public must buy its food, its fuel, its clothes, all of its daily needs, conveniences and requirements, under conditions fixed by a self-sustained monopoly, protected by law against interference and establishing exclusive control of employment, while relieved of legal responsibility for the exercise of its power.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Ten Auto Commandments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I became interested in safety work and wrote the following "commandments" with the hope that through publicity they may cause people to think and thereby save life, limb and property:

Thou shalt have one driver, and that one a good one, at the wheel.

Thou shalt not make false traffic signals, false laws nor serve them, but shalt obey all traffic signals and the law. Stop, Look and Listen.

Thou shalt not study the law in vain, for thou shalt not be held guiltless if thou art ignorant of the law.

Remember every day to drive carefully. Be courteous to all sons, daughters, servants, animals and strangers, that every day may be free from accidents.

Honor thy fellow motorist that thy days may be long upon the highway which the state giveth thee.

Thou shalt not injure, kill, be unjust or inconsiderate.

Thou shalt not muddle thy brain with intoxicants, sleep, carelessness or any other enemy that hinders thy alertness.

Thou shalt not steal thy fellow motorist's part of the road.

Thou shalt not bear down upon thy fellow motorist or pedestrian unawares, nor blind him with glaring lights.

Thou shalt not covet thy fellow motorist's place or anything that belongs to him. SAFETY FIRST takes no chances on sorrow. Mind your own business for conscience' sake, and, above all, BE COURTEOUS.

Fresno, Calif. MRS. CHARLES S. TAYLOR.

What Workers Want

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All industry, not alone the automobile manufacturers, is aligned in a struggle for the support of 40,000,000 workers in these United States. These workers have been asked to "abolish company unions" and "enforce collective bargaining." Administration circles of government lent force to these blazoned urgings, but still it would seem that 40,000,000 workers prefer jobs in peace.

Sentiment on labor representation has habitually swung from one extreme to the other; from "unionism" to "nonunionism." Now, education, emergency and a nation thinking about practical affairs realizes that somewhere between these two extremes is the point desired. So 40,000,000 will never indorse a coercive representation and will always abhor complete management control. Only under our semigovernmental control of industry is it possible for these 40,000,000 to come to it. They have already started toward it.

Toward what? Unity!

The Wagner bill has aroused not only intense ire but possibly as great a willingness among the managements to make concessions. Labor nationalists are being forced from their dictatorial soap boxes. Where, then, lies the point toward which these extremes converge? President Roosevelt has prepared for its selection by those 40,000,000 workers. It is a labor control by arbitration, a labor representation free from management control, and subject to the control only of a neutral party competent to act as a referee on controversial matters.

In the recent automobile dispute, the right of 60,000 employees to strike, and so send 2,000,000 back to the despair of poverty and desolation, was questioned.

Dare one obstruct the power to strike? At one time one dare not obstruct a man beating his wife even to death. Both cases are based on the theory that might is right. Then why not follow the "Roosevelt plan" of arbitration participated in by a labor representation free from company control and the management of that company before a competent neutral?

The handing over to Joseph B. Eastman of the rail wage differences is a step along that way. There, independent labor, lately augmented by an alliance of so-called company unions, acting for rail labor, will arrive at the proper conclusions in a perfectly decorous manner —a practical demonstration that labor can be effective otherwise than by threatening to check industrial development.

GEORGE EDMONSTON.
Quincy, Mass.

Figures Cannot Tell Price of Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a headline, in large type, in one of our local papers attracted my attention and caused me to do some serious thinking. It read, "The President will regulate the price of liquor."

What is the "price of liquor"? Can it be stated in dollars and cents? The price of this evil reaches out in many directions far beyond the paltry sum one pays for it, or the amount of taxes it produces for the Government, state and municipality. As the thoughtful man and woman begins the study of this question to properly estimate the price of its free, ungoverned flow in our United States, the process reveals some startling facts.

Can any tax levy, or money valuation of the stuff—no matter how or by whom decided upon—repay the non-drinking members of a family for the food, clothing and comforts of which they have been deprived? Can such regulation make amends for the breaking down of the morale of our people? Can it make recompense for the sorrow and suffering incurred through traffic accidents caused by liquor-drinking automobile drivers? And what about the dignity, purity and refinement of the women of our country, who seem to be ensnared and enticed by the arguments of (so-called) moral freedom, to enter places and indulge in actions which must result in the lowering of both mentality and character!

This free flow of legalized liquor is doing an irreparable damage to the manhood and the womanhood of our country. No man nor combination of men can "regulate the price of liquor"! MRS. ADELA S. HAWLEY.
Seattle, Wash.